



FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

JPRS Report

East Europe

East Europe

JPRS EER-89-049

CONTENTS

2 May 1989

POLITICAL

INTRABLOC

Romanian Dissident Brucan on 'Pluralism' in Bloc /*NRC HANDELSBLAD* 20 Mar/ 1

BULGARIA

Chairman Papazov Discusses Control-Auditing Role /*NOVO VREME* Feb/ 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Shipbuilding Industry Results for 1988 /*SEEWIRTSCHAFT* Feb/ 9

HUNGARY

'Leftist Alternative' Association Formed, Program Drafted /*MAGYAR HIRLAP* 14 Feb/ 14
Young Artists, Writers Launch New Literary Quarterly /*MAGYAR HIRLAP* 14 Feb/ 15

POLAND

Activist on Evolution of Catholic Political Thought, Opposition /*WPROST* 19 Feb/ 15
Press, Personnel Changes, Media Developments November 1988 /*PRASA POLSKA* Jan/ 18
Party Activities Calendar 16-29 Jan 1989 /*ZYCIE PIRTY* 9 Feb/ 19

ECONOMIC

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agenda for Industrial Construction To 1990 Detailed /*ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR* Feb/ 22
Limited Cooperation Hinders Improved Intra-German Trade
/Frankfurt/Main *FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE* 17 Mar/ 26

HUNGARY

Parliament Supports 1995 Vienna-Budapest World's Fair /*NEPSZAVA* 24 Mar/ 27
Unions Blamed for Neglect of Worker Interests /*NEPSZAVA* 30 Mar/ 30
SZOT Defended; Political Crisis, New Unions To Be Discussed /*NEPSZAVA* 9 Feb/ 32
Finnish-Soviet Trade, CEMA Compared /*FIGYELO* 16 Feb/ 36
Management of Nuclear Waste Disposal Plant Disputed /*NEPSZAVA* 24 Mar/ 38
State-of-Art Computer in Debrecen Reported /*ESTI HIRLAP* 29 Mar/ 38

ROMANIA

Electronic Equipment Exports Diversify, Increase /*REVISTA ECONOMICA* 16 Dec/ 39
Increased Yields of Animal Products Planned /*REVISTA ECONOMICA* 16 Dec/ 41

INTRABLOC

Romanian Dissident Brucan on 'Pluralism' in Bloc 36140031 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Mar 89 p 8

[Article by Silviu Brucan, former Romanian ambassador to the United States and to the United Nations and former editor in chief of the party newspaper SCIN-TEIA: "Socialism Cannot Exist Without Pluralism"]

[Text] When I was in Moscow last November, where I was to give a lecture on East-West relations at an academic institute, I received the surprising request to choose another subject. They said: "No, comrade, the burning question today is *pluralism*. We have read your book and we want you to talk about it." And, indeed, pluralism is the burning question not only in the Soviet Union, but also in Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Of course, such a pressing sociopolitical question does not come out of the blue. It has become topical because of the development of socialist society. At one time, the concept of a "monolithic" 1-party system was based on the assumption that in socialism a process of homogenization would lead to a society dominated by the working class, a class which would grow proportionately with industrialization.

But that assumption has been overtaken by the facts. What we are currently seeing in socialist society is not homogenization, but rather differentiation. The technological revolution has virtually disposed of the idea of the working class being a large, vast sociological entity. The number of industrial workers in developing societies is not increasing, but is gradually shrinking to a minority. After all, in these times of computer and information revolution, the workers could hardly claim to belong to the leading social class.

And it is naturally also impossible for the communist party, being the party of a shrinking class which is losing status and prestige, to remain the leading sociopolitical power. By the year 2000, workers in the Soviet Union will represent only 15 to 20 percent of the working population, and in most of the other East European countries that share will be even smaller.

Classes

Sociological research has shown that a large number of social classes are coming into being, differentiated on the basis of occupational groups. The more developed the society, the broader the spectrum of those classes, which range from more or less highly trained workers to specialized and nonspecialized technicians and white collar personnel to managerial officials, teachers and (paramedical) employees, to finally the creative intellectual occupations—not to forget the growing services sector with its specialized functions.

Sociologists point out that these classes differ not only in material and cultural interests, but also in social status and prestige, in mentality and even in style of living. And that is the social basis for pluralism. The main question now is how to incorporate these diverse social groups into the political sphere.

In May of last year, an interesting symposium in Novosibirsk addressed the question point-blank: "Prestrojka, kto za, kto protiv? (Perestroika—who is for it, who is against?) On the basis of a comprehensive study carried out under the leadership of sociologist Tatiana Zaslavskaja, the symposium concluded: workers are against; trained artisans are in favor of democratization but against economic changes; and intellectuals are in favor of both, just like the political leadership in Moscow; bureaucrats and their administrative apparatus are opposed to radical reforms; managers support the economic changes but not the political ones. Where and how will these important social groups express their position?

A socially differentiated society cannot exist without political pluralism if violent explosions are to be avoided. Pluralism knows only two basic forms: a multiparty system and a pluralistic 1-party system.

I feel that, given the historic background, it would be best in most socialist countries for a system of democracy and proportional representation to be given the form of *party-pluralism*. The social classes within our society are not so different in terms of interests and ideology that the establishment of separate, competitive parties is either justified or probable.

Natural

However, if the various classes of society within the sole existing party are not able adequately to defend their interests or express their opinion, then the development of alternative political parties is unavoidable and perfectly justified. We are already seeing this happening in Hungary, Poland and the USSR. The governments in these countries are grumblingly accepting the establishment of independent organizations, outside the parties instead of pluralism within the party. Why?

Party-pluralism requires in the first place a rejection of the concept of the party as a monolithic structure, and recognition of the right to exist for groups and factions within the party. Actually, there are always factions in a socially differentiated society with a 1-party system. That is a natural phenomenon which can be suppressed only by brutal violence.

As I have demonstrated in my book "World Socialism at the Crossroads," even after the tenth Congress of the Bolshevik Party in 1921 had prohibited factions, they continued to exist anyhow until the end of the twenties and even into the thirties. Leftwing and rightwing groups and programs clashed within the party and outside, were brought up at congresses and discussed in the press.

Generally speaking, it can be said that from a political perspective until 1938-39 the Bolshevik Party was more varied, democratic and lively than in any period afterwards up to the present day. It was only after 1938-39, when Stalin began to physically eliminate those who disagreed with him, that there was strong adherence to the 1921 resolution. All things considered, this resolution actually made it possible for him to implement the genocide among the peasant population and the murderous oppression of the intelligentsia without any resistance from the party to speak of.

Monolithism

Since then, one faction—be it Stalin's or Chrushev's or Brezhnev's—has always governed the party by eliminating the others. In Czechoslovakia, Husak's party had to expel half a million members in order to get a grip on the party. This "monolithism," the refusal to allow several social currents to be represented within the party, causes the tyrannical behavior of the communist party both from within and to the outside.

The main argument against factions, specifically that they would impede effective policy, does not hold water. The factions did not prevent the Bolshevik Party from waging the 1917 revolution, winning the civil war or undertaking the reconstruction. Why then would they constitute an obstacle today under much less unfavorable conditions? On the contrary: the democratization of the party would make it possible to replace the bureaucratic centralism with real democratic centralism.

BULGARIA

Chairman Papazov Discusses Control-Auditing Role

22000055 Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian
Feb 89 pp 35-46

[Article by Nacho Papazov, President of the Central Committee Rayon Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; "Renovation of Control-Auditing Activities"]

[Text] A time to verify the political and activist qualities and the spiritual values of the communist—such is our era of revolutionary restructuring of socialist society. Restructuring and renovation, outlined by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), the July Plenum of the Central Committee (CC) in 1987, and the National Party Conference.

The July concept is a watershed in the development of the party and society, a qualitatively new phase in the construction of socialism. The fundamental directions developed in the April model have outlived their usefulness, and our party and state are entering naturally into a new era of socialist construction—an era of greater

socialism, greater democracy and glasnost, and the blossoming of communist humanism. An era in which Bulgaria emerges as a highly developed and sophisticated country.

The December plenum of the CC of the party (1988) ratified the true charter of a gradual, nationwide offensive to transform the new strategy of socialist construction in Bulgaria.

This environment, which demands that society be erected upon the foundations of the superior achievements of modern science and technology, upon the principles of democracy, glasnost, and the development of energy and self-initiative of all members of the socialist community, also imposes rationalization of control-auditing activities and their qualitative renovation, enrichment of their content, forms, and means of work.

The Plenum of the Central Control-Auditing Commission, which took place on 14 October 1988, was devoted to this task.

What are the principle aspects for renovation of control-auditing activities? To enrich the contents and raise the political character of control-auditing activities.

The demand of the July concept to delimit the functions between the party, as a political vanguard of society, and the agencies of state power indicated the principle direction for renewing the contents and nature of the work of the control-auditing commission and the auditing commission.

In this respect, party statutes give a broad mandate. There are no areas of party work or problems associated with the communists' style of work, wherever they are, that are not subject to control-auditing activities.

This has been shown by the experience gained in the years after the 13th party congress. The contents of our control during this period have been more directly related to congress resolutions for a qualitatively new development in the sphere of economics, the social and spiritual sphere, and internal party life.

The control-auditing agencies still give greater attention to controls associated with warnings of failure and failure in the economic and social spheres of society. Those chiefly subject to control are the leaders—party members, their work and leadership styles, and violations committed by them while fulfilling party and government resolutions. This is an effective way of discovering weaknesses, of holding guilty party members to party responsibility, of suggesting to the appropriate agencies steps to consolidate discipline and increase cadre responsibility, of increasing preventive controls.

Data indicate the presence of serious contradictions. On the one hand, the party and state are leading a directed struggle for the rational use of all opportunities to satisfy

consumer demand. On the other hand, signals are reaching us through various channels that we have an excess supply of stock and unsold goods of low consumer value. This is an indication of large-scale waste of public wealth. The central control-auditing commission is turning its attention towards this burning issue. Control of communists' work—leaders of the business organization Turgoysi in the central cooperative union and some of its divisions—indicated that they allowed an excess supply of stock and unsold goods to amass, in excess of 500 million leva. Based on this control, the guilty were severely criticized, and the Council of Ministers adopted an appropriate decree, which has already been successfully executed.

Attending to the needs of man—enriching the market with agricultural and other consumer goods—is one of the great goals of party policy. As the December plenum of the BCP CC emphasized, this is perhaps the most important issue now. A series of programs are being directed to the issue in the agricultural sphere and in the consumer goods industry. Failure to execute some of these leads to the erosion of confidence in the most recent party drafts, evokes well-founded dissatisfaction in the people, and hampers fulfillment of the great plans for revolutionary renovation of society. The party's control-auditing commissions are reacting with even greater success to the specific signals of weakness in this sphere.

Of current significance is the investigation into activities of leading communists in the oblasts of Varna, Burgas, Lovech and Sofia, in neglected communities and municipalities, in executing the resolution of the BCP CC Secretariat for self-sufficiency and guaranteeing necessary agricultural produce to the population and the market. It was ascertained that there had never been a change in the thoughts and deeds of the cadres on issues of self-sufficiency. At the suggestion of the rayon committee central committee (RCCC), the BCP CC Secretariat adopted a resolution to improve the work. Party responsibility was sought from the leading cadres who had permitted weaknesses and violations of state discipline, and the results of the control were announced in the mass media.

Such is the nature of the investigations of weaknesses that occurred during reconstruction in connection with the earthquakes in Strazhitsa and Popova, of illegal price increases for some consumer goods, and of the inadequate use of industrial capacity in certain business associations, etc.

The fundamental decree of the BCP CC July plenum (1988) made it clear that, if we do not succeed in restructuring the spiritual sphere, we shall create insurmountable obstacles along the path to restructuring the whole of society.

The period after the party's 13th congress marked the control-auditing commissions' successful steps in the struggle against the contradictions, weaknesses, and errors of individual leading cadres and communists that had existed for years in this sphere.

Given a warning, the central control-auditing commission investigated certain weaknesses connected with the efficiency of research and application in the director's office of hydrology and meteorology and the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Alongside the contribution of sections of this system, serious shortcomings were discovered in the communists' organization of work that reflected unfavorably on the efficiency of research and application and led to deterioration in the moral and psychological climate in the collectives. The bureau of the RCCC recommended steps to change the situation and improve the discipline and responsibility of communists in these institutes.

Weaknesses associated with restructuring internal party life provide a wide field of activity for the control-auditing commissions. The profound thought here is to raise the party's leadership and direction role to the height demanded by Leninism in the new conditions and by the July plenum. It should be freed of the extrinsic functions of "subject" and "level" in the hierarchy of state power. Internal party democracy should grow apace as a model of democracy and self-management for the whole of society.

In aspiring to assist in these renewal processes in the internal life of the party, the central control-auditing commission is making investigations in connection with certain weaknesses in executing congress tasks to improve the social and qualitative structure of the party, to further democratize the internal life of the party, to develop criticism, self-criticism and glasnost in certain oblast and municipal party organizations.

Certain troubling facts and phenomena have been called to the attention of leading party agencies. It appears that the necessary party nucleus has not been ensured in key scientific areas. One and the same questions have been discussed for a long time at meetings of several party organizations, and party members are losing interest. This quite distressing picture is tolerated by communists in respective party agencies that are being restructured, when internal party life should "bubble and boil" with initiative, open discussions, criticism and self-criticism. Not a few business and administrative activists—party members—remain outside the control of primary party organizations. Due to "pressure of work" they often miss party meetings with impunity and do not consider it their duty to account for their work to the communists.

These and other weaknesses were called to the attention of the appropriate party oblast and municipal committees. In some cases, the RCCC also informed the BCP CC Secretariat. Active steps were taken to eliminate serious impediments in the process of restructuring internal party life.

Work completed after the 13th party congress gives us grounds to assert that successful efforts have been made for control-auditing activities to be restructured in the spirit of the demands of the congress, the BCP CC July plenum, and the national party conference. However, the most important job in this respect remains to be done.

We must bring new content to the activity of control-auditing agencies, remove everything that diminishes their efficiency, strengthen their political character, and overcome the duplication of leading party and state agencies. This is now the principle direction in the shaping of the concept in the July spirit for the future work of these important links of party control.

Of immediate significance in this concept are Comrade Todor Zhivkov's formulations that the central control-auditing commission must be everywhere where party policy is violated, where party authority is undermined. Whether it is in the party or state apparatus, in the business arena, or elsewhere, the central control-auditing commission cannot overlook [sic] the facts without becoming involved or involving the appropriate state control agencies.

We created a qualitatively new agency, emphasized Comrade Zhivkov, that must have exceptional authority in the party and the country to conduct party policy and wage the struggle against corruption in executing this policy.

In adopting these formulations entirely, the BCP RCCC plenum set the future tasks. Our arena of control is everywhere where communists work, wherever there are violations of party statutes, discipline, the law, and communist ethics.

For us the entire issue is one of correctly defining the objective of each control, how it will be accomplished, and what its conclusion will be. In all cases, the objects of control are not the state, business and other agencies, as has frequently been the case up to now, but the communists in these agencies and the style in which they work to execute party policy.

Every control is justified, necessary, and meets the July demands if through it the control-auditing agencies aspire to discover violations of party statutes, determine what does not meet established political objectives and tasks, and, most important, who is responsible.

What Have Been the Principle Weaknesses Until Now?

We must decisively eliminate the confusion between the concept of "party control" and "control exercised by control-auditing agencies". In other words, the issue is not to allow the removal of functions, duplication of party and not state leading agencies.

We openly acknowledge that there have been not a few cases in which control-auditing commissions have defined the object, subject, and methods of a control on a given issue such that it has to be completed by party committees and leading state groups. Even in instances where controls are completed jointly with these agencies, this incorrect approach leads to the control-auditing commissions losing their responsibility. Actually, their aspiration is noble—to assist in accomplishing effective control. But the central and other control-auditing commissions are not auxiliary agencies. They are independent and autonomous links in the party system, elected by congress, electoral conferences and party meetings to which they are responsible, to which they report. This is particularly important in the conditions of the development of democracy and overcoming unjustified centralism in the life of the party.

At the same time it must be made quite clear that we are not talking here about some sort of abstract independence or the creation of agencies that act in parallel, cut off from party committees and organizations. We are talking about independence that creates conditions for partnership in creative joint action with the appropriate party leadership and with state control agencies. The control-auditing commissions will not compete with them; but, giving an accurate assessment and well-founded judgement on violations of the statute and discipline, formulating well-founded suggestions for improving the situation, they will assist in the work of increasing the fighting capacity, consolidating unity, and strengthening the vanguard role of the party and all its members.

The weakest spot in former control-auditing investigations was that they almost always concluded with statements concerning one or another violation of the statute and discipline, but they rarely went as far as personal political responsibility—failure of the production plan and nonfulfillment of professional obligations on the part of communists, or attitudes of neglect towards socialist property, their bureaucratic and conservative methods of work, their passivity and indifference towards the negative phenomena around them.

This complacency and indulgence greatly diminishes the effect of control. It is in contradiction with the July concept, which examines the development of democracy in dialectic connection with demands for order, discipline and responsibility.

The BCP CC December plenum (1988) gave the great command ... "to retrieve the errors and weaknesses from anonymity, to find out who committed them and who at the same time did not discover them ... who failed to meet his obligations". This is a key question, especially for the control-auditing agencies that are called to bring those communists to responsibility who violated the statute and discipline in the party and society.

The appeal for personal political responsibility is in no way a call for control-auditing activity to be transformed into a "witchhunt" or to impose party punishment to left and right. That would mean a return to the doomed administrative-force methods. By political responsibility we mean the whole system of educational and other measures, foreseen in the party statute, and when it is imposed we must proceed with the severest party sanctions.

Decisively Against Some of the Obstacles in the Renovation Processes

The most important criterion for the effectiveness of control-auditing activity is the degree to which the negative phenomena that impede the restructuring of socialist society in Bulgaria are reduced.

These obstacles are by their nature and the force of their influence very varied and multifaceted. Some of them are particularly important from the point of view of increased influence over workers and freeing [sic] their initiative and creativity, and it is to them that the fire of the control-auditing activity must direct its greatest effort.

Socialism cannot convincingly embed itself in the consciousness of people nor express its advantages as a most progressive system, if it does not rid itself of bureaucracy. This well-rooted, resilient weed in our midst every day and every hour displays its venomous presence. It expresses itself in alienation of government cadres from the people, in verbosity instead of efficiency, in letters, apathy, wasting of time, empty promises made to people and dawdling, laying the blame on others, oppressing the opinions of "subordinates," and unpunished violation of the laws.

All this justifiably arouses indignation and dissatisfaction in the workers and cuts short their work in support of the July renovation. It is not difficult for us to imagine what the acceleration of socialist development would be if these expressions of bureaucracy were eradicated. They can be avoided not through investments, not with the aid of foreign currency, but solely with modern organization, more sophisticated attitudes, order and discipline in everything and everywhere, particularly in the work of the party and state apparatus. In their work, the control-auditing commissions often come up against crude expressions of bureaucratic, apathetic, and arrogant attitudes towards people. This is especially evident in the attitude towards letters, complaints and suggestions—there, in Lenin's words, profound human documents that are an expression of growing social activity. It is indicative that, during 1987 and the first half of 1988, 22,183 letters, complaints and suggestions were received by the editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO alone. Of the 13,129 letters and complaints received in 1987, 544 were printed as received and another 410 were used in commentaries, correspondence, editorials, etc. Truly a commendable advance in the expansion of glasnost. The rule of a 30-day period in which to reply to critical

publications has been preserved. The shame of it is that the replies are often formal, lacking in self-criticism, and—most important—the measures taken do not result in eradication of the weaknesses. And in 85 cases the appropriate authorities simply did not react. In "An Ideal System," a citizen of Sofia reacted sharply to the loss of time and delay for hundreds and thousands of people when they are obliged to repair failures in their heating systems at home. The criticism is against the established "procedure" throughout the capital. It is inexplicable why the appropriate agencies in the capital people's council did not grapple with the resolution to the problem but instead sent the publication to the municipal people's council in Lyulin, where the plaintiff resides. No reply was received from that time until the control took place some months later. Only the business energy combine in Sofia responded to the criticism. In summary, the reply was this: the plaintiff is guilty because he did not know the procedure in these cases. Well he didn't know, but he soon learned.

He and his wife—some days him, sometimes her—lost eight days of work. For eight days they went from one office to another, but they did not succeed in arranging to pay for the service.

Eight practical lessons—enough to become acquainted with the complex procedure—a poisonous fruit of the feudal-bureaucratic disposition towards service. Precisely because he had experienced the "ideal" service system he protested, justifiably and strongly. And again the documents were forwarded from authority to authority. And the existing depraved system almost jealously remained unflinching, not losing any sleep or time over those who have come to grief.

On the occasion of the publication of "An Ideal System," the RCCC bureau suggested that the executive committee of the city people's council judge the question of the organization of citizens' services, so as to overcome existing bureaucratic phenomena in this area. It recommended that the editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO suggest that the appropriate party committees, organizations and control-auditing commissions adopt an attitude towards party members who behave formally, negligently and with ill intentions towards letters, complaints, suggestions and critical remarks in the newspaper.

Bureaucracy cannot be eradicated with words or appeals, however sharp and strong they may be. Restructuring demands just and, when necessary, severe conclusions.

The July concept particularly singles out concerns for the moral authority of the party. This authority is not created by force of rule. It is forged in life by individual and collective example; by deed, not words; through reality, not merely resolutions. It reflects the real influence of the party among people of all generations. It contains the pledge to reinforce the leading and directing

role of the communist vanguard. Moral and ethical issues were raised to an enviable height at the time of the sharp skirmishes with fascism and capitalism and during the initial period after the victory of the socialist revolution.

We must admit, however, that after that the euphoria of construction, planned indices, and capacity prevailed. In many instances technocracy took over at the expense of moral values. Virtues that, although enriched with the new traditions of socialist pathos and construction, were accompanied by a certain oblivion of the irreplaceable moral laws of the revolutionaries. Boundless self-sacrifice and idealism was not uncommonly replaced by materialism, aspirations of self-aggrandizement, tolerance of injustice, abuse of power, and other vicious phenomena. People talked about all this; they were justifiably dissatisfied. At the same time, favorable conditions were created for the domination of rumors and gossip, which, when interbred with demagogic, pollute the social atmosphere.

Unfortunately, the rumor and gossip mongers are sometimes even party members. Control-auditing agencies are called to stand solidly behind the truth and defend it; with the same force and passion to wage war against untruths, lies, and tittle-tattle, and against attempts to cast blame on others—"superiors" and colleagues.

The action of control-auditing agencies should contribute to raising to the height of the July concept one of the greatest virtues of the Marxist-Leninist party—the close and strong ties to the people.

The analysis of the results of a series of investigations of the central and local control-auditing commissions indicates that one annoying trend has not been overcome—leading cadres rarely go to the primary labor and party collective, to the workplace, to the party group, to the individual communist and worker. The control-auditing commissions have adopted as an important obligation to stand at the forefront of the struggle against this intolerable anachronism, they themselves will set an example of working with the people and controlling through the people and they will assist in weeding out the resilient roots of bureaucracy and bureaucratic disposition in many activists in the party, state and social hierarchy.

Resting on its own experience and on the theoretical and practical work of the USSR and the other fraternal parties, the BCP is taking energetic steps for the further development of democracy, communist humanism and glasnost in the party and in society. This contains the pledge for successful completion of renovation and eradication of the negative phenomena and obstacles in these processes of our revolutionary development.

An indivisible part of the party, control-auditing agencies are also taking the road towards greater democracy, humanism and glasnost in their work. The very creation

of the control-auditing commissions and their development during the April period is an expression of the blossoming of democratic beginnings and a prerequisite for their accelerated development in accord with the demands of the July concept.

Let us take a look at the composition of the commissions at every level. Over 14,000 party activists are elected to them. Positive changes are taking place in a qualitative respect. Those elected are cadres with good political and moral qualities, a solid special training, rich experience in organizational, ideological, business and social work. Strong collectives have been formed with increased abilities to grasp, analyze, and summarize problems in every social sphere. If we add to this the thousands of activists—scholars, specialists, and supernumerary assistants, we reach the convincing conclusion that the party is supported by a wide circle of distinguished party members, and with their assistance it is in a position to take the offensive along a wide front against the negative phenomena that impede completion of the July revolutionary transformations.

It is a propitious circumstance that the control-auditing commissions and the auditing commissions have a minimal payroll, comprising cadres who have for the most part been elected to them. From this comes objectively the stipulated guarantee that the apparatus will not be placed above the elected agency.

Therefore, the major factor in the democratization of control-auditing activities lies in perfecting style and applying new forms and methods of work.

In accord with the July approach there are pressing operational measures to transform control-auditing commissions from conferences to agencies truly working for political control.

Not just listening to an account of a job completed, or of the results of a specific investigation, which generally happened formerly, but direct participation in the whole cycle of control activities for all members of the commission—from planning the questions to evaluating the results.

Not information concerning the resolved personal business of punished party members, but discussion and decision in a plenary session of specific cases that have great social and political significance in the struggle against typical negative phenomena.

In the draft of the regulations for control commissions, discussed at the 11th congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1922, the idea was carried that the commissions could call open sessions, with the participation of nonparty members. Indeed, one the question of accepting new members is discussed at open

party meetings, why shouldn't the party position of a communist who has violated state discipline and the laws of the country be decided with the participation of the appropriate collective?

Methodological assistance for correct use of party punishment as a means of education is an even greater mainstay in the primary party organizations and working collectives. This is the other principle direction for democratization of control-auditing activities. This task is an indivisible part of the great issue of the development of initiative in the party and self-management in society.

Characteristic of current practices is the fact that control-auditing activities as a rule are an expression of a centralist beginning. This character will also be preserved in the future, but its nature will be radically changed. On the one hand, as in society as a whole, here too a sharp change is imminent in interrelations between centralism and democracy—figuratively speaking, 80 percent democracy and 20 percent centralism. More important, however, is change in a qualitative respect: centralism should increasingly have a democratic nature and be an expression of the will of broad party and civil society. From this springs the practical task: to overcome the former approach in which, during preparation and resolution of tasks determined by the party statute, the control-auditing commissions are in contact chiefly with individual party and business leaders or managers. In the new conditions the central control-auditing commission is aspiring as a rule to lean still more widely on the entire party and working collective.

Successful steps have been taken in this direction, especially after the national party conference. A good example is the approach in connection with the warning received from the committee for state and popular control that the psychological climate had been disturbed in the primary party organization and collective in the director's office at the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The poor and unhealthy mutual relations between party and administrative leadership had caused this. An investigation was made with the participation of responsible individuals from the committee for state and popular control, the BCP CC department of economic policy, the BCP municipal committee and the municipal control-auditing commission in the municipality of Sredets, Sofia. The BCP RCCC leadership obliged the working group to discuss the statements and conclusions of the investigation with the communists from both of the investigated sections, after which to bring the material to the Bureau so that it may more appropriately suggest measures to improve the situation, including holding the guilty responsible for damaging party unity. Such an approach ensures reliable information about negative phenomena as a basis for effective decisions.

Of no less importance is the support in the primary party organization and the working collective for executing resolutions and strengthening the educational effect of

the control. We were convinced of this by the investigation into the association Energetika in connection with complaints of punished party members. In violation of the demands of some internal normative documents, they were accused of abandoning their planned task, concentrating their efforts on another task, and receiving illegal salaries. The investigation of the RCCC determined that there was in fact a conflict between innovation and conservatism in the work. Thanks to skillful redirection of the collective's efforts, an important task of priority in the development of the energy system was resolved, guaranteeing an annual result of over 55 thousand leva, and economies of 150,000 leva were made. The collective received additional compensation (less than 2,000 leva) for actually completing good-quality work within deadline. In this case, the cause was also due to a certain bureaucratic approach of the former Blagoev rayon committee for state and popular control and the BCP rayon committee. Instead of valuing and supporting innovation and the creative and enterprising approach of the communist specialists and the entire collective, they emphasized "violations" of paralyzing the initiative of internal normative documents, artificially constructing accusation in profiteering. The central control-auditing commission explained its conclusions and decisions at the primary party organization and suggested measures to overcome the expressions of the old approach in the work of some leading cadres. In this it influenced the correct orientation of party members and the collective in the appropriate sections of the association Energetika.

We shall sink into the old positions of varnishing reality if we say that with one sweep we can ensure the support of the entire primary party organization. Those who are slaves to formalism and conservative leanings are members of the same organization. It is not easy to change their way of thinking, and this is why the decisions of the control-auditing commissions may come up against misunderstanding, and in places against open resistance. This is the logic of work in conditions of democracy.

How topical, even today, are the thoughts of V.V. Kuybishev, who, at the 12th congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), called for the party's central control commission, the worker-peasant inspection, and all local agencies to take, so to speak, the leadership over the developing worker-peasant initiative, to join with local organizations, to arouse and direct initiative towards perfecting the state apparatus, towards the formation of such a Soviet state that, as much as it develops, will continue to construct and work along the path of calling the entire working class into the government of society.

This is the path along which the control-auditing commissions will cooperate so that control will succeed as a guarantee for the model work of the political system of society on the basis of self-management.

One of the major directions in which the effectiveness of control-auditing work will be increased in conditions of the democratization of the internal life of the party and society is the guarantee of thorough and full *glasnost* of the results of control. Recently there have been an increasing number of publications in the mass media through which society is informed of the decisions of the central, oblast and other control-auditing commissions. This positive trend will be maintained, expanded, and perfected.

Glasnost is an exceptionally strong weapon. It is a means of influencing through persuasion, based on specific cases that the control-auditing commissions have dealt with. That's the one hand. On the other hand, *glasnost* is a control of the qualities of control-auditing activities themselves, and of the justness of their evaluations and decisions. With *glasnost*, we are painting a self-portrait of our own work. We are putting on show our competence, or lack thereof, our ability to reach to the roots of specific violations. *Glasnost* sets an original symbol for the quality of finished work. With *glasnost* a new political consciousness is confirmed, moral values are spread, manifestations of conservatism are judged, moral degradation is stopped, public opinion is mobilized against deformities in the party and society. However, the clumsy explanation of negative facts, their alienation from the midstream of great ideas and events, from tasks that the party resolves, may have a destructive effect on the work of renovation. Wherever it reaches, the weapon of *glasnost* often turns against us, kills faith in people in the party's just work. Therefore, the control-auditing commissions have set themselves the task of elucidating the facts and phenomena more clearly, more competently and with the criteria of the new political thinking, not to give in to the temptation of delivering sensation, not to fall captive to the imagination in the treatment of specific cases.

Finally we must not forget that control-auditing activities touch on the slender chords of human spirituality. The communist whose violations and imposed sanctions are made public becomes the object of public reproach. This is why *glasnost* will be accomplished from the point of view of care and concern for humankind so that no one is offended or disgraced. This is particularly so when in cases of errors and violations committed in enterprising situations, or coincidences.

In the conditions of democratization *glasnost* acquires an even greater significance in the struggle against anonymity, which in its essence is a negative phenomenon with exceptionally harmful consequences on the activities of cadres. What vital justice gushes from the words of an authoritative business leader who declares that a scoundrel with the aid of just an old typewriter can drive several dozen capable directors out of the system in six months through anonymity.

These basic thoughts on the future activities of control-auditing agencies are impregnated with profound communist humanism as an essential characteristic of the July model for the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

Humanism is chiefly justice, the defense of truth, concern for humankind, a friendly hand offered in help to someone come to grief, based on systematic, multilateral, competent, and objective explanation of the facts and phenomena, of the actual reasons. The central control-auditing commission is led by this very reasoning in its work, and here there are real Augean stables to clear out. It is not a coincidence that in 1987 and the first half of 1988, in about 80 percent of the examined objections, the bureau of the RCCC threw out or reduced the punishments of complaining party members. There are truly astonishing cases among them. Those who were accused unjustly and without grounds, who were excluded for decades, have waged a heavy battle for justice. They wrote repeatedly to all the authorities, including the party congress. And they always came up against a wall of letters and bureaucracy, heartlessness, and even cruelty. It is true that with the April period an enormous amount of work has been done to rehabilitate the innocent who have suffered and been repressed. But only now, when communist humanism is beginning to prevail, are we creating a setting to put an end to subjectivism, self-rule, and inclusion of the personal element in deciding the fate of an individual.

Humanism demands renewed strength to revive the defense function of control-auditing activities. We should restore the Blagoev tradition that gives the accused the opportunity to ensure a reliable defense, and the control-auditing agencies themselves should create the setting in which the truth and only the truth can emerge. Without sinking into complacency, let us not annihilate but save the person, help to introduce conscious, iron discipline into party procedures.

Of paramount significance in the conditions of restructuring, are the defense of initiative, innovation, and the creative and enterprising style of the communists in their struggle with the old structures and the groups and people associated with them.

The case of the hero of socialist labor, Ignat Radenkov, is indicative of this, particularly if we evaluate it from the position of the BCP CC December plenum.

A bellicose pioneer in the formation of company organization of work in construction to intercept the route of squandering of labor and materials, lack of discipline, poor quality and irresponsibility, he came into sharp conflict with those who adhered to the old way of work.

In practice, those against him were not only business leaders but also activists from party leadership and control-auditing agencies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, state and popular control in Varna. Instead of

assessing correctly the great political and economic significance of his initiative and supporting him with all their force, they lent an ear to the slanderous, ill-founded, tendentious, ill-meaning, and gossipy accusations of profiteering and conflict. The interminable investigations, warnings, persecutions and sanctions began. The central control-auditing commission was obliged to intervene. It provided a correct political appraisal of the case, supported the innovative work of Ignat Radenkov, and judged the positions of those who had raised barriers to the new organization. The trade and construction firm founded by him convincingly demonstrated its advantages in the restoration work in Strazhitsa.

How difficult it is, but necessary, to find the measure of the combination of humanism with great exigence, which would forge the figure of the communist able to be in the vanguard of the new revolutionary upsurge of a highly developed and sophisticated socialist Bulgaria.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Shipbuilding Industry Results for 1988

23000/39 East Berlin *SEEWIRTSCHAFT* in German
Feb 89 pp 61-68

[Article by D. Strobel: "GDR Shipbuilding 1988"]

[Text] The positive overall balance of the shipbuilding combine in 1988 is made up of 37 new ships with a measured tonnage of 304,284 gross tons, ships repairs worth about M 590 million, deliveries and services in the consumer goods sector of M 245 million—including 9,262 recreational and utility boats—as well as other important services (e.g. converting the freighter Condor into a new Young Pioneer ship Immer bereit (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. New Construction By Shipyard (Seagoing and/or Sea and Inland Water Ships)

Shipyard	Number of Ships	Gross Tonnage	Deadweight Tonnage
VEB Warnow Shipyard, Warnemunde	7	107,220	127,965
VEB Mathias-Thesen Shipyard, Wismar	7	95,051	82,266
VEB People's Shipyard, Stralsund	9	69,885	30,348
VEB Elbe Shipyards, Boizenburg/Rösslau	11	25,885	14,176
VEB Neptune Shipyard, Rostock	3	6,243	1,749
Total	37	304,284	256,504

Table 2. New Construction in 1988 By Ship Type

Ship Type	Number of Ships	Gross Tonnage	Deadweight Tonnage
Freighters	18	153,007	183,004
—Full Container and Multipurpose Container-ships	7	95,472	116,718
—Lo/ro ships	3	47,679	53,550
—Sea and Inland Water Freighters	7	9,856	11,942
—Inland Water Freighters	1	—	794
Fishing Vessels	12	107,115	58,401
—Factory Ships	9	69,885	30,348
—Refrigerator Ships	3	37,230	28,053
Other	7	44,162	15,099
—Railroad Freight Ferries	1	21,890	11,910
—Inland Water Passenger Ships	3	16,029	1,440
—Floating Chain Bucket Dredgers	3	6,243	1,749
Total	37	304,284	256,504

Schiffssommerz, as the foreign trade marketing branch of the shipbuilding combine sold 34 ships, 27 of them to the principal client, the USSR, 3 to Dutch shipping companies, 2 to Yugoslavia and 1 each to Bulgarian and Liberian companies (Table 4). The prototypes which were put into production in 1987—which are being modified again already in the course of production and as the result of different clients and classification requirements—marked the new construction program. One expression of this market-oriented strategy is a renewal rate of about 36.5 percent. With the purchase of a 23,000-ton floating dock (for ships up to 75,000 tdw) and the opening of the onshore installations at the Warnow Shipyard, Warnemunde, the erection of additional quay cranes and the installation of high-power derusting and painting equipment, welding apparatus and refoaming equipment and the modernization of purely mechanical capacity through the use of electronically controlled machines, the technological level and working conditions were improved substantially.

Table 3. Product Line Share in New Construction 1988

Product Line	Number of Ships	Gross Tonnage	Percentage of Gross
Freighters	18	153,007	50.3
Fishing Vessels	12	107,115	35.2
Other	7	44,162	14.5
Total	37	304,284	100

Table 4. New Construction 1988 by Flag Nation

Flag Nation	Number of Ships	Gross Tonnage	Deadweight Tonnage as Percent of Gross Tonnage
Total New Construction	37	304,284	100
For the GDR	3	40,243	13
Total Exports	34	264,041	87
For			
—the USSR	27	184,841	60
—the Netherlands	3	35,931	12
—Yugoslavia	2	27,302	9
—Liberia	1	13,886	4
—Bulgaria	1	2,081	2

VEB Neptune Shipyard, Rostock—Parent Operation of the Shipbuilding Combine

With the emergence of the Neptune Shipyard, Rostock and the former base operation with its important research and development potential to become the parent operation of the shipbuilding combine as of 1 January 1989, a crucial course has been set to further the development of the combine's output and efficiency. The foundation for this and for the marshalling of important additional resources was laid by the appropriate Politburo resolution of 16 February 1988. It underscored the great economic significance for the nation of the shipbuilding industry and took it fully into account with measures to increase capacity and production. Based on the productive capability of 8,500 workers, optimized management and organization structures and a 140-year tradition of shipbuilding, it now falls to the VEB Neptune Shipyard, Rostock—the parent operation of the VEB Shipbuilding Combine—to be the initiator and pacemaker in the further development in production of the entire combine.

On 7 November 1988 a contract was signed at the ship yard for the delivery of two MPC Neptune 900 multipurpose containerships. This containership class, universally designed and newly developed for carrying containers, break-bulk cargo, bulk cargo and industrial equipment (see page 58) will be delivered beginning in 1990. It is 17,175 tons deadweight and has 910 container stowage spaces. This continues the yard's great traditions in the construction of freighters (620 ships from 1850 to the present).

Three additional dredgers (capacity: 750 meters³/hour from a depth of 12 m) were handed over in 1988. The 14th major piece of equipment in this series, the Dobrudja, was received by Transimpev, Sofia. For the first time as part of CEMA, Bulgaria is using this class of ship developed by the GDR.

VEB Warnow Shipyard, Warnemunde

With 7 new ships in 3 basic versions and delivered tonnage of 107,220 gross tons, (the previous year: 7 ships and 109,519 gross tons) the Warnow shipyard continued its exemplary development in 1988. The total balance now comprise 334 containerships, multipurpose ships and bulk cargo freighters, 267 of which have been exported. Yugoslavia, whose shipping companies have been operating 20 Warnow-built new ships since 1974 with the 2 additional commissionings, is in 2d place behind the USSR. On the occasion of the transfer of the anniversary ship MS Obod (Construction No 277, Passat class) Milorad Savicevic, the president of Generalexport in Belgrade, who christened the ship, expressed his thanks for good bilateral cooperation. He pointed out that GDR shipbuilding was the No 1 supplier for Yugoslavian shipping, represented a solid component with good prospects for expanding specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Free Republic of Yugoslavia.

The fourth and final full containership of the Saturn series was christened Walter Ulbricht on 22 December by Marion Scholz, first secretary of the FDJ [Free German Youth] industry kreis leadership of the Leuna Works, and launched as the 68th new ship built by the Warnow shipyard for the DSR [Deutfracht Seereederei]. On the full containership Otto Grotewohl, the third ship of this series, designed as a "perspective ship" and built as a joint development of the Science-Production-Cooperation Shipping, handed over on 30 June to DSR, more significant innovations were applied in a real life setting with the cockpit bridge and the fuel-water emulsification plant. On the starboard side of the pilot bridge a work station was created with optimal vision and a concentrated grouping of radar observation, engine and rudder operation and external and internal communications, which makes it possible to have 1-man bridge operation. The fuel-water emulsification plant was developed by the Engineering University Warnemunde/Wustrow and built by the VEB Ship Installations Construction Barth. Heavy oil and water can be mixed so homogeneously that they are injected into the engine as an emulsion. It is possible to reduce fuel consumption by as much as 3 percent. This further increased the energy-efficient operation of these ships.

With the maiden voyage the crew simultaneously had the job of opening the new joint line service EAON Service with Polish Ocean Lines on 15 July, departing from Gdynia via Rostock and Western Europe to the Far East. On the voyage, which lasted almost 3 months, the ship carried 3,268 containers with a total of 36,000 tons of cargo and put in at 19 ports. "The crew demonstrated very high operational and performance readiness, completed their first assignment with good economic results, kept precisely to schedule and [had] the ship completely under control," was the judgment of the 35-year-old captain Volker Hermann in an early conversation after their return. He said that the ship—which was equipped

with a multitude of innovations from research and development—had proven itself in every respect in operation at sea and had shown very good maneuverability and outstanding behavior.

VEB Mathias-Thesen Shipyard, Wismar

Seven new ships with a gross tonnage totalling 95,051 (previous year: 6 new ships with 96,906 gross tons) were delivered in 1988. As in no previous year, extraordinary efforts were needed mostly in the final phase in order to assure this successful balance.

The railroad freight ferry Greifswald, handed over on 25 November, is the 4th one for the ferry link between Mukran and Klaipeda, which was opened on 2 October 1986. Now both shipping companies, DSR and the Lithuanian Shipping Company, have two large ferries each: the DSR has the Mukran (since 26 August 1986) and the Greifswald (since 25 November 1988), and the USSR has the Klaipeda (since 27 June 1987) and the Vilnius (since 30 October, 1987). These ferries, which will be followed by two more, one of which is the Kaunas (Construction No 325) in the fourth quarter of 1989, are the largest new ships built so far by GDR shipyards. The class was awarded a gold medal at the Leipzig Fair in 1987 and has since proven to be reliable even under extreme weather conditions. As part of the shipyard's systematically evaluated and transferred operating experience, the Greifswald was given enclosed bridge wings to improve the working conditions of the ship's personnel.

With three more refrigerator ships (KTS) for the Soviet fishing fleet, the production total was increased to 54 new ships. 48 of them for the USSR. KTS Pamyat Ilicha (Construction No 240), in addition to the previous cargo handling gear for on and off loading at sea, was given two onboard cranes developed and built by VEB Klement-Gottwalt Schwerin to test efficient transfer equipment (4-ton coupled operation) for the newly developed Kristall III class in on-board operation at sea.

Series production of the UCC 14 class universal containership for shipowners from the nonsocialist economic sector was continued successfully in 1988. The Euro Florida, which was launched as the Watergraaf [translator's note: end table lists Watergraaf] (1,020 TEU [Terminal Exchange Units]/11,977 gross tons) began its maiden voyage in May 1988 from the Continent to the U.S. Gulf ports of San Juan (Puerto Rico), Houston and New Orleans. The AEL America of the same class—put into service by the Atlantic Express Line—began operations for the first time in July 1988 on the North Atlantic route with Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Rotterdam, Felixstowe and Le Havre as ports of departure and New York as its port of destination. Ships lines which have optimized hydrodynamically and with respect to propulsion technology and a main engine with a low specific fuel consumption ensure unusually good energy economy for the 17.5-knot ship.

VEB People's Shipyard, Stralsund

In the 40th year since its founding (15 June, 1948) the People's Shipyard delivered 9 factory ships, which as self-contained fishing units can treat and process the catch immediately after it is hauled on board and refine it into canned fish. Both from the point of view of dimensions (ship's length 120.8 meters; breadth overall 19 meters; 9,200 tons displacement) and the complexity of their equipment, the extent of cooperation and the degree of refinement of the fish products, the Atlantik 488 class surpasses everything previously achieved by the shipyard on the Strelasund.

The will and the readiness to reach the target for the year jointly with outside support shaped events in 1988. On the occasion of the christening of the Shtrelsund (Construction No 809) on 15 July, 1988, I.N. Bystrov, the head of the People's Shipyard Group at the Ministry of Fishery of the USSR, paid tribute to the unusual efforts of the shipyard collective, which contributed to the on-schedule completion of this ship. Reduction of processing times was crucial for plan fulfillment. For example, if 99 days were needed from the laying of the keel to launching for the construction of No 803, it was only 66 days for No 808. The fishing terminal Murmansk took delivery of four ships. Il'yushevsk two, Tallinn, Kaliningrad and Klaipeda each took one factory trawler.

VEB Elbe Shipyards, Boizenburg/Rosslau

In 1988 flags were again exchanged on 3 inland waterway 302 class passenger ships carrying 332 cabin passengers—presented in detail in SEEWIRTSCHAFT No 2/1984. The Marshal Rybalko and Marshal Koshevoi were taken by the Inland Shipping Company of the Ukraine and the Georgi Chicherin by the Gorki Volga Shipping Company. With the Leonid Krasin (Construction No 395), the 40th ship of the 301/302 series is already being outfitted. It is scheduled to be handed over to the Moscow Inland Shipping Company in March of this year. To improve operating economy, many ships are used as floating hotels outside the sailing season (May to October), as long as outside temperatures do not go below -10°C to -15°C. The ships, which are fully booked with about 4,800 holidaymakers annually (depending on the route) are very popular with tourists.

On 27 July, 1988 the 800th launching since 1945 was performed—carried out in Rosslau. The container-intracoastal motorship of the CBK 1700 class (Construction No 340) was christened by Nadeshda W. Morosova, wife of the construction supervisor of AV Sudostroy at the yard. Home port is Tobolsk on the Siberian river Irtysh. The ship, with a length of 82 meters and a beam of 11.6 meters, has a cargo capacity of 1,700 tons and can carry up to 70 containers as well as break-bulk and bulk cargo. It is equipped for carrying cargo on inland waterways, but also for waters close to the coast, large lakes and for ice. This ship class is particularly significant because it is

used to solve complicated transportation problems, particularly in the Siberian area of the USSR. Before temperatures as low as -50°C completely freeze over inland waters in early fall, all supplies of food, industrial goods and materials for the local factories must be brought in by inland container ships. Ships of this type, with their double-hull construction, their technical qualities and utility value are a top-quality product of GDR shipbuilding. The anniversary ship is the 69th in this series. In 1988 the shipbuilders in Rossau delivered seven ships, with five to follow.

VEB Yacht Shipyard, Berlin

On 29 September, 1988, with the delivery of the Libuse (Construction No 58) to the White Fleet in Prague (intended for operation on the Slapy reservoir the Yacht Shipyard completed the inland waterway passenger ship series Class III, which has characterized the production profile of the yard since 1975. Starting with the needs in the vacation areas of the GDR and local conditions, the yard's designers developed a passenger ship for day trippers, which can be operated on almost all inland waterways in our country and which is extremely popular today. Since 1976, many thousands of holidaymakers and tourists have used the opportunities to discover the most charming areas of our country from the water and, since 1983, those of the friendly CSSR.

The 58 passenger ships, 13 of which have been exported to the CSSR through Schiffssommerz, have been built in two variations: a standard version until 1983 and a lengthened version, and in each case the ships were outfitted differently. Both variations were designed in

such a way that they can reach their operating waters across land on heavy transporters. Sixteen ships reached their destination in this way.

The technical data for this class, which was introduced in SEEWIRTSCHAFT No 5/1978 is as follows:

	Standard Version	Extended Version
Length Overall	28.5 meters [ms]	32.1 ms
Length	27.3 ms	30.8 ms
Width Overall	5.1 ms	5.1 ms
Average Draft	0.9 ms	0.9 ms
Check point height with 100 percent passengers and 10 percent stores	3.55 ms	3.55 ms
Space:		
—Main Saloon	60	84
—Small Saloon	24	24
—Sun deck	40	56
Crew (ship's captain and a machinist and service personnel according to need)	40	56

With 90kW of power, the maximum speed is 15 km/hour and the range is 1,800 km.

On 30 April, 1988 the first of a series of shipping company tugboats was launched. With a crew of 5, it will be used for tugging and towing operations in coastal areas and can also perform rescue, firefighting and supply/provisioning tasks.

Deliveries from the Shipbuilding Industry of the GDR in 1988

Date of Construction	Ship No.	Ship's Name	Ship Type	Flag Nation	Gross Tonnage (Deadweight Tonnage)	Length (Meters)	Beam (Meters)	Height (Meters)	Propulsion Plant	Kw	Speed (Knots)	Description in SEEWIRTSCHAFT
----------------------	----------	-------------	-----------	-------------	------------------------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	------------------	----	---------------	------------------------------

VEB Warnow Shipyard, Warnemunde

1 Jan 1988	285	Maria Oldendorf	Passat	Liberia	13.886 (18235)	152.4	23.05	10.07	5 RTA 58	7.000	15.9	11/1988
10 Mar 1988	136	Vyborg	Lo-ro 18	USSR	15.893 (17.850)	161.0	23.05	10.02	K 5 SZ 70/125 BL	7.600	16.8	10/1984
May 6 1988	276	Ivangrad	Passat	Yugoslavia	13.651 (18.235)				see Maria Oldendorf		15.6	
Jun 30 1988	183	Otto Grotewohl	Saturn	GDR	18.353 (19.710)	163.85	25.4	10.42	K 8 SZ 70/125 BL	12.160	17.7	2/1988
17 Aug 1988	137	Kolpino	Lo-ro 18	USSR	15.893 (17.850)				see Vyborg			
15 Oct 1988	138	Vladimir	Lo-ro 18	USSR	15.893 (17.850)				see Vyborg			
15 Dec 1988	277	Obod	Passat	Yugoslavia	13.651 (18.235)				see Ivangrad			

Total: 7 New Ships Built with a Total of 107,220 Gross Tons and 127,965 Deadweight Tons

Deliveries from the Shipbuilding Industry of the GDR in 1988

Date of Construction	Ship No.	Ship's Name	Ship Type	Flag Nation	Gross Tonnage (Deadweight Tonnage)	Length (Meters)	Beam (Meters)	Height (Meters)	Propulsion Plant	Kw	Speed (Knots)	Description in SEEWIRTSCHAFT
----------------------	----------	-------------	-----------	-------------	------------------------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	------------------	----	---------------	------------------------------

VEB Mathias-Thesen Shipyard, Wismar

4 Apr 1988	171	Euro Florida	UCC 14	Netherlands	11,977 (141,101)	134.33	22.86	8.62	5 RTA 58	7,950	17	2/1989
30 Apr 1988	238	Bereg Baltiki	Kristall II	USSR	12,410 (9,351)	142	22.2	7.98	K 5 SZ 70/125 BL	7,600	17.4	7/1985
Jun 30 1988	172	AEL America	UCC 14	Netherlands	11,977 (14,101)				see Euro Florida			
30 Aug 1988	239	Dubrava	Kristall II	USSR	12,410 (9,351)				see Bereg Baltiki			
25 Nov 1988	324	Greifswald	EGF	GDR	21,890 (11,910)	173	26	7.16	4 X 6 VDS 48/ 42 AL-2	10,600	16.5	2.1987
16 Dec 1988	173	Watergoos	UCC 14	Netherlands	11,977 (14,101)				see Euro Florida			
Dec 30 1988	240	Pamyat Ilicha	Kristall II	USSR	12,410 (9,351)				see Bereg Baltiki			

Total: 7 New Ships Built with a Total of 95,051 Gross Tons and 82,266 Deadweight Tons

VEB Neptune Shiyard, Rostock

30 Apr 1988	112	Stepan Demeshev	Dredger	USSR	2,081 (583)	80.17	14.4	3.75	8 NVD 48 A-2/6 NVD 48 A-2		9	2/1985
7 Sept 1988	113	Aleksandr Greben-shikov	Dredger	USSR	2,081 (583)				see Stepan Demeshev			
23 Dec 1988	119	Dobrudya	Dredger	Bulgaria	2,081 (583)				see Stepan Demeshev			

Total: 3 New Ships Built with a Total of 6,243 Gross Tons and 1,749 Deadweight Tons

VEB People's Shipyard, Stralsund

10 Mar 1988	803	Captain Orlikova	Factory Trawler	USSR	7,765 (3,372)	107	19	6.4	2 X 6 VDS 48/ 42 AL-2	5,300	15	6/1988
15 May 1988	804	Ivan Kucherenko							Same as above			
17 Jun 1988	805	Alfonsas Cheponis							Same as above			
27 Jul 1988	806	Aleksandr Kosarev							Same as above			
31 Aug 1988	807	Admiral Shabalin							Same as above			
30 Sept 1988	808	Aleksandr Mironenko							Same as above			
18 Nov 1988	809	Shtral-sund							Same as above			
27 Dec 1988	810	Vassili Filipov							Same as above			
30 Dec 1988	811	Kurskaya Kosa							Same as above			

Total: 9 New Ships Built with a Total of 69,885 Gross Tons and 30,3498 Tons Deadweight

Deliveries from the Shipbuilding Industry of the GDR in 1988

Date of Construction	Ship No.	Ship's Name	Ship Type	Flag Nation	Gross Tonnage (Deadweight Tonnage)	Length (Meters)	Beam (Meters)	Height (Meters)	Propulsion Plant	Kw	Speed (Knots)	Description in SEEWIRTSCHAFT
VEB Elbe Shipyards, Boizenburg/Rosslau												
29 Feb 1988	374	Greifswald	Motorized Goods-Ship	GDR	—(794)	78	8.96	2	6 VD 36/24 A1	2 X 221	16 km/hour	
30 Mar 1988	392	Marshal Rybalko	Bifa	USSR	5.343 (480)	122.43	16	2.9	3 X G 70-5	3 X 736	25.5km/hour	2/1984
31 Mar 1988	334	STK-1032	CBK	USSR	1.408 (1.706)	78.11.6	3.4	2 x 8 VDS 37/24	2 X 441	21 km/hour		
31 May 1988	335	TK-2	CBK	USSR	1.408 (1.706)				see STK-1032			
31 May 1988	393	Marshal Koshevoy	Bifa	USSR	5.343 (480)				see Marshal Rybalko			
30 June 1988	336	TK-3	CBK	USSR	1.408 (1.706)				see STK-1032			
30 Aug 1988	337	TK-4	CBK	USSR	1.408				see STK-1032			
30 Sept 1988	338	TK-5	CBK	USSR	1.408				see STK-1032			
30 Sept 1988	394	Georgy Chicherin	Bifa	USSR	5.343 (480)				see Marshal Rybalko			
30 Nov 1988	339	TK-6	CBK	USSR	1.408 (1.706)				see STK-1032			
31 Dec 1988	340	TK-7	CBK	USSR	1.408 (1.706)				see STK-1032			

Total: 11 New Ships Built with a Total of 25,885 Gross Tons and 14,176 Deadweight Tons

HUNGARY

'Leftist Alternative' Association Formed, Program Drafted

25000125a Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAJ in Hungarian
14 Feb 89 p 4

[Article by Pogany: "What Does BAL Want?"]

[Text] The "Leftist Alternative" Association (BAL), a new social organization with about 80 to 100 members, held its organization meeting on Saturday [11 Feb 89]. BAL intends to function in the spirit of its approved articles of association, in compliance with all constitutional statutory regulations, democratically, and as a militant movement. Its membership consists mostly of intellectuals who range from nonpartisans, members of the 1968 generation, to members of the elder generation with many years of experience as party members and militants.

What binds them is the spirit of BAL's articles of association, the most important ideas of which are as follows: "State socialism" has exhausted its potential. Starting out from this realization, we propose to organize

the forces who see our country's future neither in neo-Stalinism nor in some version of bourgeois neoconservatism. BAL intends to be a continuation of the aspirations that oppose the various economic, political and cultural monopolies and privileges, and which have set as their objective a society that is more solidary, offers equal opportunity, and is therefore freer and more democratic. As the key element of our intellectual heritage we regard the critical social theory that originated with Marx and proves the feasibility and historical superiority of society's self-government organized from below. In terms both of its orientation and methods, we consider this social theory suitable for formulating a leftist alternative for the late 20th century. We wish to emphasize that the organization of society along Stalinist lines, practiced in recent decades in East Europe and thus in Hungary as well, cannot be justified on the basis of Marxism and is actually in conflict with the latter. We are thinking in terms of a system of institutions that will develop further, toward direct participatory democracy. For a constitutional state, bourgeois freedoms and rights, and parliamentary government do not yet represent the end of the process of democratization, because they do not provide guarantees against economic inequalities and against their becoming political inequalities. We urge the development of a system of social movements.

against the power elite and the bureaucracies of the corporative and party systems. This presupposes that the apparatuses will gradually transfer their functions to autonomously organized collectives at the workplace and the place of residence."

In economic matters, BAL urges the development of a mixed economy that is based consistently on social ownership.

Several participants at the organization meeting deplored the absence of any specific formulation of BAL's policy on alliances, and hence on its relationship with the MSZMP and other domestic groups, organizations and movements. By a considerable majority, the organization meeting decided that a clear formulation of such a policy belongs in the program that is now being drafted, rather than in the articles of association. Until then, BAL will be seeking to establish relations and cooperation with all those domestic and foreign organizations whose aspirations, all or in part, are close to BAL's aims.

A marathon debate, on the rules of organization and the sphere of authority of the harmonization committee to be elected, actually began only thereafter. Occasionally, when there were overtones reminiscent of extreme leftist deviations, Tamas Krausz, Andras Bard, Judit Benko and Sandor Csintalan exercised prudence and patience in steering the debate back into its original channel of Marxist social theory. The majority rejected a motion to substitute "Movement" for "Association" in BAL's name, and thus the organization's original name has been retained. Agreement was also reached after lengthy debate on the amount of the annual membership fee: Active workers will be paying 200 forints a year, while retirees and students will be paying only 120 forints. In the end the organization meeting adopted the proposed rules of organization, with numerous amendments.

The final item on the organization meeting's agenda was the election of the harmonization committee whose functions are basically coordination, administration, and acting for BAL. Sharp debate erupted over the political affiliation of Mihaly Nagy, one of the candidates for a seat on the committee. He is on the staff of the KISZ [Hungarian Communist Youth League] Central Committee, a member of the MSZMP and MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum], and now a member of BAL as well. Several speakers questioned whether his nomination was ethically acceptable. By then many of the participants had left the meeting, but it still had a quorum. In a spirit of tolerance, respectively in the spirit of the articles of association, the organization meeting gave Mihaly Nagy its vote of confidence.

Young Artists, Writers Launch New Literary Quarterly

25000125c Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
14 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] JELENLET, a new literary and artistic journal, will be launched in March. By providing space for new efforts that are able to find room in the present structure

of journals only with difficulty if at all, because they are unusual and "different," the new quarterly wants primarily to help young writers and artists who are just starting their careers.

The 386-page double issue that will come out at the end of March will be devoted to the underground avantgarde artists of the 1970's, and will attempt to document the values they created. Readers will be able to peruse the works of Miklos Erdelyi, Tibor Hajas, Tamas Szentjoby, Gyorgy Jovanovics and Jeno Balasko, among others, and an introduction by Laszlo Beke. Incidentally, JELENLET has a 15-year history as a university-sponsored literary periodical. The new journal, published by Lorand Eotvos University, will have nationwide distribution. Its first, double issue will have a run of 10,000 copies.

POLAND

Activist on Evolution of Catholic Political Thought, Opposition

26000386 Poznan WPROST in Polish
No 8, 19 Feb 89 pp 4-6

[Interview on 30 September 1988 with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Catholic activist, adviser to Lech Walesa, and editor in chief of Catholic monthly WIEZ by Piotr Andrzejewski and Krzysztof Gofala: "Limited but Authentic" under the rubric "WPROST Interviews"; place not given]

[Text] [WPROST] Many of our readers are bound to associate your name with TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOŚCI, which you headed in 1981. You also are known as a Catholic activist, the editor in chief of the monthly WIEZ, an oppositionist, and an adviser to Lech Walesa.

[Mazowiecki] You probably should mention WIEZ first, because I had founded it in 1958.

[WPROST] The readership of WIEZ used to be viewed as the most leftist faction of the secular Catholic movement linked to the Episcopate, closest to understanding what we nowadays term "real socialism."

[Mazowiecki] The concept "real socialism" is a newer concept. WIEZ had indeed been exploring some rapprochement with socialist ideas. Proceeding from a personalist philosophy we believed in the possibility of a common platform of regarding man as the highest value in the life of the society.

[WPROST] Is the ideological stance of WIEZ nowadays different?

[Mazowiecki] Irrespective of the fact that nowadays the WIEZ team includes many younger colleagues, we certainly can speak of an evolution of its views. This is because the reality is such as to render it hardly possible, if not at all possible, to distinguish between the socialist

idea and what you, gentlemen, term real socialism. The hopes for a development toward democracy following October 1956 [workers' bread riots in Poznan, the return of Gomulka to power] gradually evaporated, until finally they collapsed. The year 1968 was undoubtedly a turning point to our constituency. The March events pointed to sinister occurrences, and the entry into Czechoslovakia demonstrated the predominance of "real socialism" over its ideals and destroyed all faith in the chances for a democratic evolution. The stance of WIEZ, which even before had been critical, became increasingly oppositionist. The censors watched and prevented us from expressing it all in our periodical. Sometimes what matters is not only what is being published—and in this respect we preserved, speaking in general, nonconformism—but also what is not being published.

[WPROST] You played the role of a kind of opposition as part of a constituency which was represented in the Parliament by the Caucus of "Znak" [Catholic] deputies. The historian Andrzej Micewski referred to "Znak" as "a flower in the boutonniere of a sheepskin," that is, as a kind of loyal opposition in the Parliament. But Stefan Kisielewski reminisces that, while conversing with Kliszka, when he defined himself as an oppositionist he was told that for people like himself the right place is not in the Parliament but in Wronki [Prison]. What then really was the role played by that opposition?

[Mazowiecki] The participation of our constituency in the Parliament was a consequence of its involvement in October [1958, bread riots in Poznan]. As you know, at that time TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and "Znak" were resurrected and Clubs of Catholic Intelligentsia established, though only five of these clubs could be registered. Then, too, WIEZ was established. The Caucus of "Znak" deputies at first had 11 members, and later five.

[WPROST] You yourself were a Deputy.

[Mazowiecki] Yes, for three, or rather two and 1/2, terms of office, because the third term was cut short. Our presence in the Parliament was intended to represent an independent constituency, at least to the extent possible at that time. We promoted various common causes and defended Catholic institutions. The word "the opposition," which nowadays is so widespread, had at the time rather met with illwill from the authorities and only Kisielewski was able, by way of an exception, to employ it in his feuilletons. Thus, our participation in the Parliament's work was of a limited nature, although the repercussions of our speeches were considerable. I recall, for example, at the very beginning of my presence in the Parliament, the debate about incorporating a provision about "the scientific world outlook," that is, Marxism, in a decree on education. My speech on behalf of pluralism of world outlook in Polish education was rebutted by as many as 16 speakers representing the government camp. The culminating point was undoubtedly the debate, or rather the attempt at political lynching, following the

interpellation of "Znak" regarding the March events. All this pointed to a fundamental abandonment of the October policy and deprived us of illusions as to the chances for an evolution in the democratic direction.

[WPROST] But "Znak" continued to be represented in the Parliament until the mid-1970's.

[Mazowiecki] As far as I am concerned, in 1971 I ceased to be a Deputy. [Stanislaw] Stomma remained in the Parliament as a ["Znak"] Deputy, and later he was the only one to abstain from voting during the passage of the Constitution of 1976. Besides, he, too, ceased to be a Deputy once his term had expired.

[WPROST] Thus your constituency was no longer represented in the Parliament. But the year 1976 created a qualitatively new situation in Poland.

[Mazowiecki] Following the events in Radom and at the Ursus Plant many independent initiatives were formed in Poland. At that time I became indirectly involved in the activities of the Society for Scientific Curriculums, signing its founding declaration and participating in its program council. I need hardly add that all these initiatives were treated as illegal.

[WPROST] On the other hand, the authorities also closed their eyes to them in a way. It was even said that Gierek showed a surprising tolerance of the opposition.

[Mazowiecki] If you mean the situation in the 1960's, let alone the 1950's, or when this is compared with other countries of this ["socialist"] camp, this view is warranted. But it must be admitted that many meetings and lectures were ended by the entry of security agents who detained participants and lecturers. Thus there can be no mention of absence of repressions nor, the more so, of any normal, democratic relations between the authorities and the opposition.

[WPROST] At the time did the opposition have its own vision of the place it was eventually to occupy in the contemporary "political alignment"?

[Mazowiecki] That depends on what you mean by a "political alignment." Everything depended and still depends on the extent to which that "alignment" is open to the opposition. In speaking of this nowadays we cannot gloss over the fundamental stage represented by the year 1980, the rise of Solidarity, followed by martial law and the liquidation of that trade union. For it is impossible to speak of looking for a place in the system so long as something that changes the situation and ends the stalemate in this country is not happening along the main line of the social conflict existing for 7 years. I am referring, of course, to the reactivation of Solidarity.

[WPROST] The opposition and Solidarity are not identical concepts. For it is a fact that Solidarity has based itself on various ideological wellsprings, including oppositionist ones. Could you define more precisely the orientation you represent as against the background of other groupings?

[Mazowiecki] I can try, but our Polish experience teaches that the meanings of words often change depending on the situation. The same concepts change in meaning depending on who utters them and at what moment. That is why using adjectives is of no help. I believe that a broad tendency toward democratic changes has arisen in Poland. What we term "the democratic opposition" comprises various factions and sympathies and is of varying origin. I perceive myself and my friends as participating in the broad movement which also encompasses people from the "Znak" movement, from the Clubs of Catholic Intelligentsia, from the KOR [Committee for Defense of Workers], from the Movement for Protecting Human and Civil Rights, and from the TKN, as well as the people who, upon the rise of Solidarity, in 1981 formed a broad grassroots movement associating individuals of differing views and philosophies. In my case it is the association with the Catholic world outlook and its open orientation following the [Second Vatican] Council.

[WPROST] It is being said that it is worth being an oppositionist in Poland. The risk is relatively small, because the repressions are relatively light and in return one gains publicity and authority, while the regime anyway bears the responsibility.

[Mazowiecki] Is detention, internment, or incarceration something relatively light? And as for the lack of responsibility, that is not so. I have on hand a copy of the report "Poland 5 Years After August [1980, the Rise of Solidarity]," first published underground and subsequently republished abroad, containing analyses and proposals for changes. Do you think that all these proposals are "nays"? Yet, has anyone in the camp of the authorities considered them seriously? Besides consider the present greater freedom of speech and press, to mention TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY alone. But the problem is that it is words, not deeds, since the authorities may listen but are not acting [on the proposals]. A chance must be created for overcoming such a situation.

[WPROST] If we understand you rightly, you are linking this chance to the rebirth of Solidarity. This also accounts for the current activism of the oppositionist milieux.

[Mazowiecki] Do you, gentlemen, view it differently?

[WPROST] The point is that the question arises whether the restoration of Solidarity is to be an end in itself or a way of surmounting the crisis. Lech Walesa recently announced publicly 60 percent of Poles do not give a

damn about himself, pluralism, and Solidarity. People want to live better right now. At the same time, many opposition intellectuals view Solidarity as a kind of roadside shrine, a symbol.

[Mazowiecki] I do not share this view. To many people, especially factory workers, this means having a trade union of their own that would effectively protect them. There is a real need for such an organization. Of course, there also exists that entire realm of symbolism. The Polish crisis is so grave that it has affected a basic value—the meaning of work. People see no meaning in working. That is why an impetus is needed. You are reducing this whole thing to a symbol, whereas I believe that the Solidarity issue has a much deeper meaning.

[WPROST] But will not that impetus result in an escalation of wage demands and claims, which would lead to a deeper crisis?

[Mazowiecki] Such a danger does exist, but does not it exist anyway in the absence of that impetus as well? Thus, either we resolve the fundamental problem, the crucial cause of the national schism or we return to the starting point, that is to a state of a tense conflict situation. Besides, I believe that even in 1981 a year so onesidedly viewed by official publications, there had appeared a number of initiatives, including many very positive ones, regarding the economy, culture, education, health service, housing construction and even transportation. I personally think that a change in the general situation will again release the society's energies and channel them in a good direction.

[WPROST] Meaning?

[Mazowiecki] Above all, in the direction of releasing public initiative in the domain of economics—in the private and cooperative sectors, and in the direction of promoting genuine self-government.

[WPROST] But in reality we are getting increasingly mired in the crisis while awaiting a miracle in the form of some spectacularly successful political negotiations.

[Mazowiecki] I cherish no hope that the situation will improve radically within a short period of time. But a chance for getting a move on does exist. But people must be told that their initiatives do matter, that they can organize themselves on their own. Solidarity and the opposition should not be feared; what is needed is fixing reciprocal rules of conduct.

[WPROST] Would your constituency be inclined to participate in the power structures—in the Parliament, in the government, etc?

[Mazowiecki] I expected this question, but I shall not answer it, because it is premature. Everything depends on the general situation. Besides, a distinction should be made between participation in governance and responsibility for the State. They are not the same thing.

[WPROST] Do you believe in the possibility of an accord between the authorities and the opposition concerning, e.g., the question of a new model of societal life in Poland?

[Mazowiecki] Oppositionist milieux had been so long treated as nonexistent that at present it is difficult to say with certainty what is possible and what is not. This depends on the solutions achieved along that main line of national schism which I mentioned earlier. Of a certainty, it would be pointless for us to become part of sham facades. But if, on the other hand, limited but authentic opportunities are provided, I think that some solution is realistic, so long as it is based on genuine partnership rather than on the principle of privilege of succession.

Press, Personnel Changes, Media Developments November 1988

26000383 Warsaw PR 1S.1 POLSKA in Polish
No 1, Jan 89 pp 50-58

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Excerpts]

1 November

Piotr Cegielski has been named Interpress Press Agency correspondent in Stockholm.

Zygfryd Cegielko has been named deputy editor in chief of KURIER PODLASKI.

Jerzy Cwinarowicz has been removed from the position of editor in chief of NASZA WIES.

Maciej Górska has been named Interpress Press Agency correspondent in Rome and removed from the position of editor in chief of the Interpress Press Agency Main Editorial Office for Foreign Cooperation.

Andrzej Jonas has been named editor in chief of THE WARSAW VOICE.

Wiesław Kobylinski has been named editor in chief of KURIER PODLASKI and removed from the position of deputy editor in chief of that paper.

Stanisław Majman has been named deputy editor in chief of THE WARSAW VOICE.

Emil Pyrich has been named editor in chief of the Interpress Press Agency Main Editorial Office for Foreign Cooperation and removed from the position of deputy editor in chief of the Office.

Jerzy Szymański has been removed from the position of editor in chief of TYGODNIK ROBOTNICZY.

Jan Ryszard Wojciechowski has been named deputy editor in chief of SZTANDAR MŁODYCH. [passage omitted]

3-4 November

In Białowieża the National Reporters' Club of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland organized a session on historical problems. According to the organizers' plans, it was to be an extraordinary session; members of the Club of Factual Literature of the Union of Polish Writers were invited to participate. This was to be the first meeting of writers and journalists working in the same type of writing. The meeting, however, did not occur. Among the 57 participants at the session, there were only two members of the Union of Polish Writers, who happen to be members of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland and the National Reporters' Club. It is difficult to assume that they were authorized to represent the club of the fraternal union. Moreover, Janusz Roszko, the president of that Club—the main lecturer on the first day—was taken ill suddenly and did not come to Białowieża. The text of his speech, titled "The Reporter and History," was read by Jerzy Skrobot. Fortunately, Dr Janusz Osica of the Institute of Journalism of Warsaw University did appear: his lecture, titled "Problems in Popularizing History in the Press" provoked a lively discussion. [passage omitted]

10 November

In Warsaw, at the Journalists' House, the Club of Film Criticism of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland organized a showing of new Soviet documentary films on young people and current political topics.

10 November

In the Warsaw Journalists' House, the Club of Tourism Journalism of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland organized a meeting under the slogan: Tourism to the USSR. The Club's guests were Stanisław Nowosielski, director of the Tourism Office of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and Wojciech Kawalec, a director at Orbis. [passage omitted]

10 November

Marek Bierut has been removed from the position of Interpress Press Agency correspondent in Stockholm.

15 November

At the Bydgoszcz Journalists' Club the Board of the Kujawy-Pomeranian Section of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland and the management of the local section of the Academy of Social Sciences organized a discussion: What Kind of Socialism? Journalists, scholars, and invited guests participated in it. The meeting opened with talks on important issues of today and the future for Poland. Doc Dr Jerzy Lancucki, head of the section of the Academy of Social Sciences, Dr Tomasz Bochat, and Editor Zbigniew Gulewicz, chairman of the section board, led the discussion. [passage omitted]

16 November

The Warsaw Section of the Club of Factory Journalists of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland in association with the editors of MIKROELEKTRONIKA organized a meeting of journalists on the right to information for the factory press. Prof Bogdan Michalski of the Department of Journalism and Social Sciences at Warsaw University was the factory journalists' guest.

The meeting was organized in honor of the 25th anniversary of MIKROELEKTRONIKA.

17 November

The members of the Friendship Journalists' Club, in the Wroclaw Section of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland visited the Jelcz Automobile Factory in Jelcz-Laskowice. It was not an accidental visit. In Jelcz for many years, there has been a chapter of the Polish-Soviet Friendship society which is among the most active in the Wroclaw Voivodship. As Andrzej Rutkowski, the chairman of the Factory Committee of the Society noted, the sections of Friends of the Lvov, Stanislawow, and Wilno Regions are extremely active within the chapter.

During their visit the journalists visited the factory museum and met with the main director of the factory, Jan Dalgierwicz, engineer, and with the aktiv of the Factory Committee of the Society.

Members of the Friendship Journalists' Club, which is lead by Wojciech Chadzynski, are planning a meeting with the aktiv of the Society from the Lubin Copper Mining and Metallurgy Works in the near future.

17 November

In Warsaw, at the House of Soviet Culture and Science, the Friendship Journalists' Club of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland organized a meeting with Anatoli Shapovalov, a Soviet journalist and deputy editor in chief of TASS for the socialist

countries, who discussed current problems in the theory and practice of perestroika in the Soviet Union and their relationship to scientific socialism. [passage omitted]

17-19 November

In Dobczyce near Krakow, there was a seminar for factory journalists in the Bielsko-Biala, Krakow, Nowy Sacz, and Tarnow Voivodships organized by the section of the Factory Journalists Club of the Krakow Section of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland.

During the first day, the journalists met with Ryszard Furkyn, the deputy head of the Coordinating Committee of the Propaganda Section of the PZPR, who discussed the propaganda tasks in light of the current situation in Poland. The second day was devoted to workshops, joined with listening to radio broadcasts and discussion of articles, which had been entered in the "Social Concerns" competition. [passage omitted]

19 November

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and other GDR dailies have printed a communique of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications on the deletion of the Soviet monthly SPUTNIK from the list of journals sold in the GDR, because the journal is not contributing to strengthening German-Soviet friendship and prints articles distorting history.

25 November

In Warsaw at the House of Journalists, the Tourism Club of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland organized a meeting on the operation of private travel bureaus and tourist services with the heads of such bureaus from Lodz, Poznan, Gdansk, and Warsaw. Among other things, they discussed the legal regulations and barriers blocking the operations of private travel bureaus in Poland and abroad.

25 November

In Warsaw at the House of Journalists, the Council of Clubs of the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland organized the first session of a cycle entitled "There Are No Taboo Subjects"—a meeting with Kazimierz Olesiak, deputy premier and minister of agriculture, on the future of our agriculture and food industry.

Party Activities Calendar 16-29 Jan 1989
26000381b Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish
No 3, 9 Feb 89 p 23

[Unattributed report: "Party Chronicle: 16-29 January 1989"]

[Excerpts]

Deliberations of Part 2 of the 10th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee

16-17 January. The 10th plenum of the Central Committee met, after a break of nearly a month, under the leadership of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee. The order of business of the deliberations consisted of an introductory speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski; a report by Marian Orzechowski on the course of consultations on the theses of the Central Committee; a plenary discussion; and acceptance of the documents of the 10th plenum. The achievement of the 10th plenum was the adoption of two important documents—the "Resolutions of the 10th Plenum" and the "Position on Political and Union Pluralism."

Meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee

18 January. The Politburo, at a meeting with the participation of the first secretaries of the voivodship committees and the heads of the Central Committee sections, examined a plan of operation for the PZPR offices deriving from the decisions of the 10th plenum.

Conferences and Meetings

18 January. Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, met with the leadership and the party aktiv, and leading journalists of Polish Radio and Television. They discussed the results of the 10th plenum of the Central Committee.

19 January. The Presidium of the Central Committee Commission for Agriculture, the Food Industry, and Forestry discussed the proposed law on the social fund for rural areas. Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, presided over the deliberations.

Zbigniew Michalek met with the aktiv in the Glubczyce gmina in Opole Voivodship; Marian Orzechowski, with the sociopolitical aktiv in the Legnica Voivodship, Iwona Lubowska, with the aktiv of the Bielsko Biala shipping region of the Polish State Railways. They discussed the course and results of the 10th plenum of the Central Committee.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee held a press conference with Polish and foreign journalists. [passage omitted]

23 January. At the Supreme Chamber of Control, a reporting and election conference was held. Kazimierz Cypryniak, chairman of the Central Control and Review Commission, participated in the conference.

Wladyslaw Baka, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, met with members of the National Council of Directors. They discussed problems associated with managing the economy.

24 January. The members of the party leadership met with the worker employees, employees of institutions and facilities of the agricultural economy, the personnel of higher schools.

Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Plock where he met with 300 representatives of the employees of the Mazowiecki Refinery and Petrochemical Plant. [passage omitted]

25 January. The contents and tasks deriving from the resolution and the position of the 10th plenum of the Central Committee were the subject of a meeting of Stanislaw Ciosek and Marian Orzechowski, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Politburo, with the lecturers of the Central Committee Andrzej Czyz, head of the Ideological Section of the Central Committee, led the meeting.

26 January. There was an all-Polish conference of activists of the workers' self-management in Warsaw; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, participated. Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Roman Malinowski, Wladyslaw Baka, and Sylvester Zawadzki also participated.

27-29 January. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society held its congress in Warsaw. Among the guests of the congress were Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, premier, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee, Roman Malinowski was again elected chairman of the National Council of the Society, and Henryk Bednarski, chairman of the Main Board of the Society. [passage omitted]

In the Offices and Organizations

19 January. The Slupsk Voivodship Committee adopted new principles on the operation of the party offices and organizations and a new organizational structure for the full-time apparatus of the Voivodship Committee. During the organizational portion, Zygmunt Czarzasty, the previous first secretary of the Voivodship Committee, asked to be released from his position in conjunction with being named a secretary of the Central Committee. Jan Ryszard Kurylczyk, previously the Slupsk voivod, was elected first secretary of the Voivodship Committee.

20 January. Zygmunt Czarzasty, secretary of the Central Committee, talked with the aktiv of many plants in the Slupsk Voivodship about results of the 10th plenum. [passage omitted]

21 January. The Chelm Voivodship Committee discussed the results of the 10th plenum of the Central Committee. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, participated in the deliberations.

At the Lenin Shipyards, there was a reporting conference of the PZPR Factory Committee. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, and Marek Holdakowski, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee, participated. [passage omitted]

23 January. The Biala Podlaska Voivodship Committee and Voivodship Control and Review Commission held a joint meeting to discuss the implementation of the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Central Committee.

The Legnica Voivodship Committee discussed the method and deadlines for handling complaints and letters in light of the resolutions of the 9th plenum of the Central Committee. Gabriela Rembisz, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, and Marian Kot, head of the Bureau of Letters and Inspections of the Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

The Leszno Voivodship Committee discussed the situation in education in the voivodship. [passage omitted]

26 January. In Zielona Gora there was a voivodship PZPR reporting conference in which Zygmun Czarzasty, secretary of the Central Committee, and Ireneusz Sekula, deputy premier, participated.

28 January. The Przemysl PZPR and ZSL Voivodship Committees held a joint plenum to discuss the program for the development of rural areas and agriculture in the region. Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo, participated in the deliberations. [passage omitted]

Interparty Cooperation

14 January. In Madrid, the extraordinary union congress of Spanish communists met. A PZPR delegation led by Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee, participated in the congress.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agenda for Industrial Construction To 1990

Detailed

23000124 East Berlin ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR in German No 2, Feb 89 pp 7-8, 50

[Article by Prof Joachim Eichstaedt, certified engineer and director, Institute for Industrial Construction, on the 55th Plenum of the GDR Construction Academy]

[Text] Referring to the goals of the Eleventh SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany (GDR)] Party Congress and in ongoing implementation of the resolutions adopted by the SED CC [Central Committee] Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, the GDR Construction Academy used its 55th Plenum to draft the main targets for construction research with a view to improving the efficiency of industrial construction. By accomplishing top performances and assisting the broad application of existing scientific-technological discoveries, the construction researchers intend to provide a significant contribution to the dynamic growth of industrial construction and the efficiency of investments.

As CC General Secretary Erich Honecker emphasized in his instructive address to the first kreis secretaries, the SED's economic strategy is directed to the steady deepening of intensively expanded reproduction, to providing it with a permanent foundation and to safeguarding it by means of the comprehensive renewal of production.

It is imperative for us to create favorable conditions for the development of the modern productive forces of industry. Its dynamism will be constantly accelerating now and in the 1990's as a consequence of the increasingly broad utilization of key technologies.

Building research must respond to the challenge arising therefrom for industrial construction with respect to the qualitatively and functionally new demands on buildings. These are mainly the following:

- The greater flexibility of structures so as to respond to quickly changing requirements arising from new industrial technologies
- Short preparation and construction times in order to get new products to the market at the appropriate time
- The improved quality of the work environment in order to respond to the growing educational standard of the working people and the new work content, as well as
- The technological adaptability and of the construction combines and their ability to respond to sophisticated construction tasks.

The satisfaction of these economic requirements in the 1990's means it is urgently necessary to direct our prime efforts to the intensive utilization and purposeful renewal of industry's building substance. Responding to the commandment of economic commonsense, this renewal process comprises the economically meaningful preservation and reconstruction of functionally usable or adjustable structures as well as the replacement of no longer usable structures by high-quality buildings and layouts.

At the same time it includes the economically necessary construction programs for the development of key technologies and machine construction, the growth of export capacity, the improvement of supplies for the general public and the assurance of the energy and raw material basis. With respect to the last mentioned, especially, some extensive expansions are also required.

The available building substance of industry will achieve a gross value of some 285 billion marks in 1990. The condition of many industrial structures and work places urgently calls for repairs and the respective thoroughgoing changes in the use of construction yields so as to emphasize preservation. It will be crucial to make it clear to investment clients that the total building substance can no longer be expanded at the expense of preservation and reconstruction. Moreover, agricultural land may only in exceptional circumstances be called upon to provide sites for new industrial structures. In the interest of the greatest possible efficiency it is therefore indispensable to guarantee planned maintenance by the industrial combines at the proper time.

Since some 70 percent of GDR industry is located in cities, the intensive reproduction of the industrial infrastructure, in conjunction with comprehensive housing construction, also results in an improved quality of residential accommodation, working conditions and the noticeable improvement of the urban economy. This is due not only to esthetic requirements. Both the work environment in our factories and the quality of housing increasingly represent an important factor in the advance of productivity, quite as much as do the high technologies. The building structure to be changed alongside the renewal process is also linked to other important economic benefits.

The restructured construction demand of industry is being satisfied with the same volume of main construction materials and therefore represents a prime source of the ongoing reduction of specific materials use. The Construction Academy will continue to work toward deepening the reproduction strategy of the industrial infrastructure. It is our aim by the end of 1989 to prepare a model for the renewal of the infrastructure of various industries in a selected region. In addition and in conjunction with the combines of centrally managed industrial construction, we are carrying out investigations of the changes occurring in their reproduction conditions and jointly creating practical solutions with respect to gearing ourselves to the new economic requirements.

The dynamic growth of labor productivity by the rapid transfer and broad application of top performances in construction research are fundamental preconditions for the greatest possible capacity and efficiency in industrial construction. The principal approach consists in steadily and generally applying the tried and tested principles of industrialization to all construction processes, and to guide them to a new phase involving a high standard of science and technology. For that purpose it will be necessary to speedily develop and widely utilize highly productive mechanization and automation processes coupled with the deployment of key technologies.

Prefabrication is that field where modern key technologies may and must be used to the best effect, because it accounts for some 24 percent of the output of centrally managed industrial construction.

Intensively expanded reproduction of this manufacturing capacity must be approached through the gradual automation of plants using microelectronic controls, modern measuring and testing processes and industrial robots. Cooperative efforts of combines and the Construction Academy prepared models, provided valuable experiences, enabled scientific-technological cadres to handle key technologies and led to the beginning of the in-house manufacture of microelectronic components. The next steps will involve the wide application of these findings and the creation of individual solutions with respect to manufacturing sections requiring little manpower.

The Light Construction Concrete Combine and the Construction Academy worked out a conception to guarantee concrete quality, save cement, working hours and process energy in the prefabrication plants, introduce modules to track materials by means of microelectronics, control hardening and subsequent storage processes, use robots in selected manufacturing sections and prepare the transition to the comprehensive automation of a comprehensive production section.

The MLK [not further identified] is working on flexible automation projects for steel structure manufacture. It does so in conjunction with computerized preparation and manufacture by CAD/CAM [computer-assisted design/computer-assisted manufacture] solutions. Gradual application has begun in the Niesky, Calbe, Leipzig and Plauen plants.

On behalf of the combines the Construction Academy will collaborate on specific automation projects with the universities and, to that end, develop flexible hardware and software modules for the establishment of local computer networks based on optical fiber equipment as well as create the bases and prototypes for the use of construction specific robots. A specially equipped test site has been provided for that purpose.

The definite reduction in transportation and intermediate storage costs is another important task in the field of prefabrication. The Construction Academy is currently engaged in working out a method for the handling of large load units without the use of a crane. This will be available for widespread use from 1990 onward.

More advances toward the industrialization of construction are made possible by world standard setting procedures and technologies of high pressure fluid technology, stride-glide devices and air film glide equipment. The preassembly of entire buildings and units of equipment in dimensions amounting to up to several thousand tons, proceeding parallel to on-site construction, as well as their complete insertion in the final location serve to achieve the combined assembly of buildings and equipment at a higher standard. By saving entire process steps, cuts in construction and assembly times are realized. The latest examples are the dismantling of the bridges at the Leninallee intraurban electric railroad station and the Germanen Street in Schoenefeld, the hydraulic lifting of segments of the flue gas pipe in the Berlin-Rummelsburg thermal power plant and the removal of a fully rigged revolving tower crane by means of stride-glide equipment, carried out in cooperation with the Motorway Construction Combine and the South Construction and Assembly Combine.

In order to develop even more potentials of these new operating principles, the research center for fluid equipment will be expanded from 1989 to become an efficient research-production complex at the GDR Construction Academy. It will be equipped with the capacity for R&D, the manufacture of prototypes and fluid technology equipment for GDR construction and exports. In collaboration with construction and industrial combines, the Construction Academy will concentrate on perfecting processes and ensuring their widespread application. Moreover, in response to national needs it will supplement these basic variants by further models in 1989 and 1990.

Solid concrete construction will remain the normal procedure on industrial construction sites. A modern and valuable working tool has been created by the development of frame and girder molds by the BMK [Construction Materials Combine] East, the MLK and the Construction Academy. By comparison with traditional single board shells, live labor expenditure at construction sites is reduced to less than 10 percent. If used constantly and intensively, costs may be reduced by 10-30 percent per square meter of shell area. The suitability of frame and girder molds for the majority of solid concrete construction in industrial construction was demonstrated in many cases of application, among others the production of cooling tower basin walls in the Stendal nuclear power plant, engineering constructions by the ABK [not further identified] as well as wall and ceiling shells in the BMK's East and Coal and Energy.

Rationalization of expansion processes is another key concern. Up to 70 percent of total construction time in the GDR's industrial construction are consumed thereby. By contrast these processes account for no more than 50 percent in the highly developed industrial countries.

The "program for materials-constructive and technological research in the field of expansion," drafted under the guidance of the Erfurt BMK, provides a clear directive for the manufacture of finished expansion systems in the combines of the construction materials industry.

Expansion must be developed to such a point that we may dispense with entire operations, hitherto required to be carried out on the construction site. We need to achieve an annual 7-9 percent growth of productivity in total expansion processes by the use of finished construction systems, the thoroughgoing organization of supplies and the continuing improvement of the extent of mechanization from the currently less than 30 percent to the internationally customary 60-70 percent. At the same time new products and procedures must provide the prerequisites for easily maintained structures to ensure in the future an elevated standard of productivity in the renewal of expansion components within the framework of reconstruction and modernization. On the basis of wear-resistant mineral wool insulation slabs from the cement combine and high quality bituminous roofing we are preparing for the use of long-lasting and efficient roofing systems for new buildings, subsequent thermal improvements and the repair of more than 3.0 million square meters of roofs per annum. The introduction of these products will achieve better functional reliability, the reduction of maintenance costs and a service life of 25-30 years.

The assurance of the greatest possible durability, reliability and quality of structures, primarily by the refinement of construction materials, construction components and construction systems (accompanied by declining materials and energy use) is a priority for construction research and practice and, increasingly, a crucial factor with respect to the capacity and efficiency of industrial construction as well as for a challenging function and organization of industrial buildings.

Extensive studies have shown that all future functional requirements on most industrial buildings may in principle be met by the construction systems already existing or now being developed. In the case of about 10 percent of industrial structures, flexible automation and other key technologies call for greater distances between studs, greater heights between floors and increased load bearing capacity.

At the present time the construction industry makes available each year more than 3.6 million square meters of bays in single-floor buildings and some 900,000 square meters gross area in multistorey buildings. The methods employed include reinforced concrete, steel,

wood and bonded fabric construction. Industry accounts for 2.2 million square meters of this total. Reinforced concrete site assembly by the Light Concrete Construction Combine dominates with a share of 1.8 million square meters.

The product range for these single and multistorey buildings produced by steel frame reinforced concrete site assembly has been expanded and further developed. As a result of cooperation by the Light Concrete Construction Combine, the Construction Academy and other combines, the specific use of steel in single-story buildings was lowered by 60 percent, that of concrete by 20 percent. The EMZG 83 construction system, introduced in 1983, has by now enabled us to produce and assemble about 2.5 million square meters and, at the same time, save 19.5 kiloton steel, 33.5 kiloton cement as well as 600,000 hours working time. At the same time modern production processes improved quality and durability. In order to perfect existing construction systems for multipurpose buildings, we will need solutions for mezzanine additions to the series constructions of single-story buildings.

The light metal and bonded fabric construction buildings produced by the Light Metal Construction Combine have achieved a standard conforming to world development standards. They are distinguished by flexibility, the greatest possible extent of finish, EDP [electronic data processing]-assisted calculation, design and production as well as by the sparing use of steel. Steel-bonded multistorey buildings were successfully tested in several first use projects and will have been developed into a comprehensive construction system by 1990.

The extensive tasks set by the need to renew the industrial building stock by reconstruction, replacement and some extensions require the increasing involvement of solid concrete construction. Through mixing and combining we will use the various assembly and solid concrete construction methods to the best advantage in project-relevant building plans with respect to flexibility and suitability as well as manpower, materials and energy savings.

Key technologies give rise to new challenges in the layout of buildings. This is due to the need for absolutely clean space, vibration free production areas and advanced construction physics. The Erfurt BMK, the MIK, the Baufa Combine and the Construction Academy are providing important development and production services in preparation of the "industrial buildings for high technologies." They are doing this by their open construction system for clean space premises, which will be used for the first time in 1990/1991. In the 1990's this type of building will be increasingly important for more and more industries.

We are studying the effects arising from this trend in the development determining industries on the use qualities of buildings and their architecture and design. Subsequently we will have to work out the challenges this

represents to the further development of technical furnishings and supply systems of buildings, investigate their spatial and design-related incorporation in the construction systems and, by means of computer-assisted building and supply equipment, create the bases for construction intelligence.

The general efficiency of buildings is largely decided by the extent of finish and equipment. Among the comprehensive work systems required therefore, special emphasis belongs to roof and exterior wall construction with its determining effect on quality, durability, design and energy efficiency. On behalf of the BLK, the Construction Academy is working on the SKBS 75 and VGB construction systems with respect to the development of a new internal insulation system based on mineral wool slabs with a solid top layer (to be introduced in 1991) and a 2-layer, rear-aired external wall involving the separate fabrication for the basis and the weatherproof shell (to be introduced in 1993). Both systems will be tested in 1989 on the model and experimental construction in Dresden. Compared with the current external wall slab, thermal insulation values are going to be doubled and the prerequisites created for a sophisticated design.

To improve the quality and reliability of industrial and civil engineering structures as well as their computer-assisted planning, it will be necessary to further perfect the engineering-theoretical bases for the calculation, measurement, design and long-term behavior of construction methods and make them available by means of practical construction directives and standards. Reliability-theoretical calculation procedures will be introduced by 1990 for all special aspects of engineering theory. These results are providing the preconditions for the standards of the 1990's and the bases for a direct application of the reliability theory to construction mechanics, construction technical fire safety and soil mechanics. This yields the prerequisites for the differentiation of reliability standards by reliability classifications.

The wider use of prestressed concrete and the achievement of world standards in this field represent a national necessity. This presumes the expansion of engineering-theoretical findings about the physical qualities of prestressed concrete and as bonding substance, its efficient measurement and design development.

All over the world the benefits of bonded constructions as well as the improvement of quality and durability as well as lower specific materials use are resulting in the steadily greater application of this method. Utilization of bonding and spatial structural conditions from 1990 on may raise the functional capacity of buildings, reduce steel use by up to 8 percent in the long run and contribute largely to an up to 10 percent reduction in building volume as well as to the absolute lowering of transportation costs.

Key concerns of future efforts in the field of steel construction are represented by the creation of foundations for operating and fatigue resistance, the use of thermal-mechanically processed steels, the guaranteed absence of brittle failure and the publication of the new (1990) regulations for ETV [not further identified] steel construction on the basis of the calculation of critical conditions. Similar engineering-theoretical tasks need to be accomplished for the further development of lumber-based civil engineering, masonry and textile bonded construction.

The development and comprehensive application of CAD/CAM and the subsequently possible computer-assisted working methods point the way to quickly achieve greater skills in planning, production preparation and implementation as well as their management and planning.

Industrial construction can go forward from the advances achieved in recent years both with respect to the creation of a computer base and the utilization of CAD/CAM equipment. In close collaboration with the Construction Academy, the universities and other facilities, the combines have purposefully worked out the necessary software on the basis of CAD and CAM conceptions. Twenty CAD system were completed for construction technical and construction technological planning. Together with other dialog oriented building blocks they are responsible for 50-60 percent of the increase in the labor productivity in planning. CAM systems were elaborated for the preparation and control of construction site processes as well as the improved mastery of the processes involved in materials supplies.

To implement the CAD/CAM state targets, the efforts of the combines and the Construction Academy (with the active involvement of the universities) must concentrate on the following key areas:

The first key area involves the computer-assisted planning of industrial construction investments in its early stages. The development of a beginning-to-end solution has enabled us to draft optimum planning variants for entire industrial plants by the combination of reconstruction, replacement and new construction—building on the analysis and assessment of the existing building stock. At the same time this provides the combines with the preconditions for the early technological mastery of their construction tasks and the structure-appropriate prebalancing of capacities to ensure that construction is carried out in a concentrated fashion, coupled with the use of highly efficient building procedures. With respect to the work on these targets, the Construction Academy, the BMK Industrial and Harbor Construction and the Weimar HAB [not further identified] provided a basic system and recently submitted its first expansion stage. The results of these efforts should be introduced in all construction and assembly combines. Application of the basic CAD system has made it possible in 1 year to lower construction costs by some 36 million marks. To be

mentioned in particular are the results achieved by the Erfurt BMK, where already 70 percent of projects are dealt with within the framework of basic asset studies by means of CAD/IWP [industrial plant planning]. Still, the rate of general application needs to be speeded up. Industrial construction planning groups must be set up quickly in the BMK East and several other planning enterprises. By the end of 1990 the CAD system must be used to prepare industrial plant planning projects that involve construction services in the amount of 6 billion marks. This corresponds to a 50-percent share. To achieve this, it will be imperative for the combines of industry as customers and the industrial construction combines as suppliers to fully observe the rights and duties arising from the "Order on the Tasks and Comprehensive Cooperation in Basic Asset Studies" of 21 April 1988.

The second expansion stage of the CAD/IWP system is being carried out by the Construction Academy in collaboration with the combines Erfurt, South, Chemicals, Coal and Energy as well as the Weimar HAB. The emphasis here is on the full satisfaction of the challenges arising from balancing and technological preparation by utilization the possibilities offered by the 16-byte equipment and, at the same time, laying the foundations for a standardized data base for all subsequent processes. This will also create better conditions for the thoroughgoing simplification of the entire planning processes in the early stages as well as the expansion of the industrial construction planning groups so as to turn into bid departments.

The second key area involves CAD technologies for construction technical, construction technological and construction economics planning. They are being worked out for primary products, frequent product lines and construction site related systems and intended to make possible the early submission of binding price-bids for part projects, contract organization and the availability of data for the immediate technological-organizational preparation of the building production. Based on the 97/88 Plan of Operations by the Minister for Construction, it will be necessary to concentrate R&D in 1989/1990 on the further perfection of structure part and product oriented CAD systems. After that it will be possible to generally use CAD systems for planning single foundation systems, supporting structures such as slab, sheet and bar supporting structures made of reinforced concrete, prestressed concrete and steel, extension and underground services, buildings by the EMZG, VGB, SKBS 75 construction methods, Schoenefeld stonery construction and slab-lift procedures, various special structures such as pipeline bridges, construction components for marine and harbor structures and constructive hydraulic structures as well as industrial chimneys, cooling towers and bridge decks.

We need to continue the development of computer-assisted solutions for construction planning by the OPAL-CCB system and the development of the building block system for construction technological planning.

For the purpose of advance planning, the combines, the Construction Academy and the universities will have to prepare industry specific extensions of the graphic system by 1991 and include them in the 3D model.

The third key area is concerned with the computer-assisted management, planning and organization of site and supply processes. The use of computer-assisted procedures for planning, contractual guarantees, controls and management of construction output as well as organizational systems relating to the prompt supply of materials and machinery to construction sites must create the proper conditions for concentrated and planned construction within short time frames.

Equipment close to the site, the build-up and use of a standardized data base as well as further developed procedures for the objective imaging of the construction work itself must all provide the prerequisites to more flexibly and quickly respond to changed needs or interruptions. Further advances are needed in the coupling of the data processing projects with technological preparation, planning, control and management of the building production as well as with balancing. We urgently need to be able to obtain a realistic overview of the actual values achieved. Such solutions must be mandatory on the combines by 1990—at least for their own construction output. The scope of computer-assisted organizational systems for the operational availability of materials as well as the control of the supply of technological lines must be decisively widened, in particular for formes, reinforcement and concrete.

The plenary meeting demonstrated that the scientists in the sections, institutes and collectives, the research specialists and technical staffs are willing with creative ideas, constructive suggestions and active initiatives to make an effective contribution to the further realization of the Eleventh SED Party Congress resolutions and the proper preparation of the 40th Anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Limited Cooperation Hinders Improved Intra-German Trade

230000142 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURT
ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Mar 89 p 17

[Article by Klaus Kemper: "Intra-German Trade: Between Prestige and Insecurity"]

[Text] When this year's spring fair in Leipzig comes to an end on Saturday, 940 representatives from the Federal Republic will head home with a measure of satisfaction in their hearts. The past seven days in Leipzig brought no stunning revelations on the economic front, but then nobody had expected any.

Old contacts were cultivated and new ones were made. There are clear indications that efforts are underway to improve intra-German economic relations. The idea of cooperation—closer contractual ties between the Federal

Republic and state run enterprises in the GDR for the purpose of exchanging components and enlarging the joint development of products—has at least verbally taken on new dimensions in Leipzig. Managers in the GDR are very interested in cooperating with the FRG, but it will take time before this notion is accepted more widely.

It makes sense for intra-German trade experts to expect new trade impulses from a sustained exchange of goods that will also help set new quality standards. Several examples of what kind of mutual advantages cooperation can bring about already exist, but it is unrealistic to expect that cooperation will trigger a sudden economic flurry. The year 1985 marked an all-time high in trade and it was followed by three years of decline—an indication of the many peculiarities and imponderables that affect intra-German trade. "Politics" cannot always be blamed; one must also consider different ways of thinking that need harmonizing, and sometimes this process will cause friction and lead to losses.

In practical terms, two difficulties obstruct a speedy trade expansion. First there is the GDR's limited delivery capacity. Even though over the past few years the GDR has imported more and more machines from the Federal Republic—especially for the textile and furniture manufacturing industry—it has failed to increase production and to improve product quality because the best machines are only as good as the factory that uses them. The second problem is that although the GDR's industry is eager to satisfy a ready demand for capital goods and productive equipment, it simply lacks the money to do so, and that is one of the prime reasons why trading with the GDR has never properly gotten off the ground.

West German banks estimate GDR assets in Western accounts at about 10 billion dollars and debit accounts at about 16 billion dollars. There is hardly a bank in the West that would not extend credit to the GDR. At the high point of intra-German trade, the two Germanies negotiated an interest free credit line of one billion dollars to finance temporary imbalances in the intra-German trade. To this day, the GDR has only reluctantly made use of this opportunity. Actually, at present the Federal Republic "owes" the GDR DM 200 million—a short-lived situation for sure. What this means though is, that up to this day, the GDR prefers to curtail economic growth to the terrifying experience of having to face a major imbalance in finance or trade in its dealings with the West.

This attitude created the so-called triangular business deals that have caused quite a stir over the past two years in connection with the intra-German trade. These are deals in which the GDR buys components manufactured by West German firms from Austria, Belgium, or other countries. In 1988 alone, such business deals have increased by about half to an amount of DM 920 million. Explanations are twofold: First, the GDR exports more

to most West European countries than it imports, thus it is a way to even out the balance of trade. Second, the GDR succeeded in reaching its ambitious goal of changing its up to then consistently negative trade balance with the Federal Republic into one that was positive.

The GDR decided to adopt such practices even though it meant higher prices and even though the West German Government had set up a special account for the GDR to help facilitate payments. Experts believe that higher prices in the future will lead the GDR to scale down such transactions; however, the same predictions were ventured in 1988 and produced the opposite effect. Such actions are at times almost incomprehensible and surely indicate a strong desire for prestige on the part of the GDR leadership. More so, they bear testimony to the fear of seeing the GDR fall prey to dependencies and influences that might run out of control. Keeping all this in mind, it seems that a gradually increase in the level of cooperation is the only way to overcome such inhibitions, and in the end, the intra-German trade will no doubt profit from it.

HUNGARY

Parliament Supports 1995 Vienna-Budapest

World's Fair

25000184a Budapest NEPSZ.1U1 in Hungarian
24 Mar 89 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Representative Andras Nagyivanyi of Budapest reported views expressed by the Committee on Construction and Transportation: The world's fair may be a good way to show Hungary to the world, and to allow millions to learn about the economic and social development, and the culture of Hungary. The nation must identify itself actively with the world's fair. An opportunity to become part of the European scene presents itself to the Hungarian people. That opportunity will never reoccur. For this reason it is expected that the public will receive comprehensive and detailed information as soon as possible concerning the circumstances and consequences of the world's fair. The representative felt that information provided thus far provided only a broad view of this matter. He attributed the fact that in these days many compare the exhibition with various large national investments to the kind of information provided. Namely, people cannot see what kind of burden the world's fair will constitute for the budget and for the people. At the same time, however, the Committee felt that the many of initiatives evolving might shake the Hungarian economy from its stagnant condition, and that perceived developments as well as developments which materialize will constitute a drawing force in structural change, tourism, as well as in East-West economic cooperation. In conclusion the representative announced the Committee's feeling that the world's fair should be organized on an entrepreneurial basis.

Pest County representative Bela Berdar reported on behalf of the Committee on Residential Development and Environmental Protection. The world's fair represents a magnificent challenge to the country, but it is not free of risks either. In this relation he called attention to the need to organize the fair by attracting operating capital, thus avoiding an increase in Hungary's indebtedness. In implementing the arrangements consideration should be given also to regional differences in the country, so that the entire country, and not only Budapest and the Northern part of the area West of the Danube gains.

Vas County representative Bertalan Mayer spoke on behalf of the Planning and Budget Committee. He called attention to the fact that the approaching anniversary of the founding of Hungary once again provides an opportunity to the nation similar to that provided by the Millennium [1896] at which time the nation [already] had some lasting monuments. Our forbearers remembered the 1000th year of the founding of Hungary by creating things that are still visible to the present generation. In these days it is in our fundamental interest to stop restricting matters and to force the emergence of an economic turnaround. This venture is suitable for this purpose, by all means. At present the public mood is against investments, according to Mayer. For this reason too public clarification is needed concerning the business or political nature of the world's fair. In the Committee's view the world's fair would enhance technological development and would lift out the country from its infrastructural misery, in addition to creating thousands of jobs.

On behalf of the Commerce Committee Somogy County Representative Koesard Vida stated that the Committee supports the government's continued negotiations to organize the world's fair. Vida recommended that within a short period of time the cabinet present to Parliament an entrepreneurial invigorating program, that they calculate the income that could be gained through such program, and that the proceeds be spent on the world's fair, rather than being devoured by the budget.

Budapest Representative Laszlo Morvay conveyed the views of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He provided arguments supportive of the fact that by way of the world's fair we could accelerate our approach to developed Western European countries. The international perspective of Hungary that can be gained as a result of acquiring the right to organize the world's fair may also favorably affect the country's economy. The Foreign Affairs Committee also deems it important that the world's fair materialize fundamentally as an enterprise, and that it create only a minimum burden on the budget. The government should accept responsibility for this. In conclusion he suggested that a ratio of various parts of the country benefiting from developments related to the world's fair, and regions will be left out from receiving such benefits, should be established. Subsequent net profits should then be separated for the benefit of the left out regions.

Minister of Transportation, Communication and Construction Andras Derzsi reminded Parliament of the turn of the century era when Hungary was able to catch up [with Europe] by starting out from an extremely backward situation by establishing the infrastructure which defines Hungary and its cities even today. This analogy suggests itself naturally. In those days too they tried to take advantage of the good opportunities provided by Austro-Hungarian relations. In that period Budapest became a metropolis, and the country became a factor in Europe.

Today, once again we must make up for a depressing backwardness in the economy, and primarily in relation to our infrastructure. We rank last in terms of the quality of communications, highways and railroad services in Europe. Currently, this backwardness is causing annual economic losses amounting to 10 billion forints annually. Even a relative moderation of these losses resulting from the world's fair could be viewed as gains.

Further, the Minister underscored the importance of trying everything to become part of progressive processes. There is only one, but a rather dangerous alternative to such attempts: isolation. Isolation, however, would mean our final removal from the main trends of European economic development, one that could not be overcome [later]. Regarding the cost of such development the Minister mentioned that significant efforts are being made to attract foreign operating capital. We have obtained significant offers for the construction of Highway M-1 already, and there appears to be significant interest in railroad reconstruction, and in participation in telecommunications [development]. The fact that this preparedness to engage in business is motivated to a significant degree by the world's fair is an important factor, because infrastructural development in and of itself would not represent an attraction to foreign entrepreneurs.

Sculptor Imre Varga, an at-large national representative reported that the Committee on Culture has lent its full support to the world's fair. The world's fair represents a unique opportunity which cannot be repeated. It is offered as a life raft by the developed world to Hungary. In turn, rejection of that life raft would be suicidal. At the same time, however, Representative Varga felt that placing the issue on the agenda was mistaken, because by doing so we are placing the confidence of the Austrian partners at risk. Further, Varga called attention to the fact that in order to host the world's fair it is indispensable that the forint becomes fully convertible.

Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County Representative Dr Gyorgy Bazso made his presentation from a budgetary perspective. Unaware of specific figures he did not say "no" to the venture, instead he underscored the disadvantaged situation of areas east of Budapest. In his view the people east of Budapest will be mere onlookers who make sacrifices, and will not benefit from the world's fair. Szabolcs-Szatmar County Representative Janos

Kovacs too called attention to the backwardness of the eastern part of the country. According to him, the idea of a world's fair concentrated in Budapest and in the region west of the Danube virtually shocked the people residing in the county. The representative generated the most urgent concerns of the Szabolcs County people. Aware of such concerns, these people are unable to enthusiastically welcome the world's fair idea.

Szolnok County representative Ferenc Hajos expressed confidence that in conjunction with the world's fair there will once again be some lasting aftereffects, and that our economy will get out of its present situation. He considered it as important to examine these aftereffects, and that correspondingly, not a single investment be realized which cannot be used in conjunction with the world's fair.

Zala County Representative Dr Denes Palfi expressed hope that the huge aluminum bell to be manufactured for the world's fair will invite the world's fair an appropriate celebration, and will not serve as a deathbell for disadvantaged areas. Budapest Representative Radomir Lasztity supported the idea of the world's fair, but he too pointed out the need to avoid increased indebtedness and a decline in the standard of living. According to Budapest Representative Dr Karoly Hellner this undertaking may free great energies similar to those which enabled the reconstruction of the country after 1945.

According to Representative Sandor Szanto of Szabolcs-Szatmar County even in Szabolcs County those who oppose the world's fair are in a minority. Budapest Representative Attila Zsigmond announced that as much as he is opposed to the Bos-Nagymaros investment, he supports the idea of organizing the world's fair. At the same time he thought that it was inappropriate to place the subject on the agenda at the present time.

Budapest Representative Pal Fillo said that even though he is a representative from Budapest, he supports the idea of organizing a world's fair but with some misgivings. At the same time he expressed hope that the world's fair will come about as an enterprise, without burdening the population. Laszlo Boros, a representative from Budapest brought up the idea that with regard to the world's fair he cannot envision a role for Parliament. Nevertheless he welcomed the idea because the favorable opportunities which it presents for human values. Tolna County Representative Istvan Kosar explained that once again Parliament's views are sought regarding a matter which has been decided already. He envisioned the world's fair as a station stop on the road to the 21st Century, while quite a few regions in the country have not acquired the achievements produced by the civilization of this century. For this reason he felt it most appropriate for the City of Budapest to organize the world's fair, and to obtain credit for these purposes from the state.

The Minister's Response

Commerce Minister Tamas Beck responded to the issues raised in the course of debate and thanked representatives for their remarks. He made clear that the advantage flowing from the international repercussions of the world's fair will be the fact that we will not separate ourselves from Europe, and that we can become a part of a Europe which will be even more important to us after 1992 when the unified Western European market evolves. Regarding the countryside and the role of backward regions he said that it would be useful to mobilize all intellectual strength, including those in the counties, so that these regions of the country may maximize the benefits that flow from the world's fair. He confirmed the fact that it is appropriate to organize the world's fair on an entrepreneurial basis, as a stock corporation, in a mixed-nationality enterprise form. In this connection he listed the European countries which imported operating capital to Hungary last year as well as the amount of capital imported. Compared to these figures the amount of foreign capital invested in Hungary since 1972 is insignificant. If we can establish proprietary relations, and can thus render Hungary more attractive to foreign capital, it will be a realistic goal to attract foreign entrepreneurs.

The minister also dealt with the post-world's fair issues. In this context he made reference to the example of the Vienna based UN-City which operates as a cultural institution, but which may also be used for residential purposes by the establishments participating in the world's fair.

A decision was reached. The National Assembly approved the Commerce Minister's report. There were 15 negative votes and 71 abstentions.

Contrast

As if the country had split in half regarding the debate concerning the Vienna-Budapest world's fair: most representatives from the Western part of the country and from Budapest support the idea, while many of those to the east of the Danube expressed fear that an investment, whose gains are uncertain, will sharpen the contrast between the more developed and the less developed regions of the country. To put it bluntly: The development of the backward regions becomes permanently hopeless.

This was the subject of recess conversation initiated upon our request with Dr Gyorgy Bazso, district physician and Borsod County representative. He came to Parliament from the darkness of Abauj, to use his own words.

"I could have mentioned more distressing examples concerning the backwardness of the Abauj region. There are hardly any work opportunities, commuting means that even Miskolc is 100 kilometers away from us. In this

way an 8 hour work day becomes a 13 hour work day, and then, in their "free time" people grow vegetables, and may raise pigs. In other words, they earn a living in two shifts." Our conversation was interrupted frequently by his fellow representatives, congratulating him for his remarks.

"Did you voice your own concerns, or those of your constituents?"

"In this case, my convictions fully corresponded with those of my constituents. But I am certain that not only the eastern part of the country, but also the backward areas in other counties are justifiably concerned."

Unions Blamed for Neglect of Worker Interests

25000185a Budapest NEPSZIVI in Hungarian
30 Mar 89 p 8

[Article by Mrs Sandor Bozsik of the Miskolc Heavy Industry University: "Crisis and Path Finding in the Trade Union Movement"]

[Text] Today's Hungarian society is experiencing crisis. It is seeking a way out, courses of new economic growth, and opportunities to democratize the political sphere. The trade union movement too tries to part with its burden of the past, and seeks to find its place within the evolving political system.

During the past year or two, several signs evidenced a crisis in the trade union movement. Lack of confidence on part of the membership increased because of forceless interest protection and an organizational life which has become bureaucratized. An initial alternative—Independent trade unions—came into being, to serve also as a critique of the existing trade unions. Analyses of past mistakes hold responsible also the trade unions for wasted reform processes.

Opportunities for trade union work during the first half of the 1950's did not promise better or more things in Hungary than it did during Stalin's years in the Soviet Union. The Hungarian Workers Party [MDP] declared that trade unions were the "hiding place of the enemy" and the "hot bed of syndicalism," and damned the role of trade unions to push for higher quantitative production results, to organize work contests, to ideological struggles, and to the acceptance of ascetical social policies.

Significant changes took place in Hungary following the 1956 events insofar as the treatment of trade unions in political and legal matters was concerned. The MSZMP leadership recognized that the shrinkage of [the role of] trade unions was mistaken during the years of personal cult. During the 1960's and the 1970's trade union stewards in Hungary acquired significant authority. They did so by all means in the East European context. But as a result of hardly any modernization in the

political institutional system, and because of the hierarchical structure based on the monopolistic role of the party, enforcement of trade union rights was not sufficiently successful, spectacular and public. The party continued to view as desirable trade union policies supportive [of the party], and interest protection as something less desirable. In Hungary the cabinet or bad governmental economic policy could not be toppled. Public opinion became familiar only with compromises reached and with the results of negotiations that took place behind closed doors. This information never revealed the "share" trade unions were entitled to receive.

Forgotten Traditions

For this reason the view that "trade unions do nothing" became a typical and commonplace. Trade union work did not really have a character, and the trade union outlook was not really a desirable or recognized political attitude even if the persons concerned were trade union functionaries. The past decades have erased the memories of historical values and the legacy of the trade union movement—values and traditions which had so much to do with one becoming a [physical] worker, with the increase in cultural level and with propagating culture. The significance of mutual solidarity declined, and so did the sense of responsibility held by employees for each other.

The movement character of trade union work has faded, it became gray and devoid, as well as bureaucratic. The trade union function has lost the respect it earned. In the eyes of society it symbolized incapacity and an inability to act.

During the past 15 years our economy experienced increasingly difficult situations. In the grips of an indebtedness crisis the interest protection opportunities available to trade unions narrowed further. For decades now, local opportunities for wage bargaining were little or missing altogether, and thus there is no room for additional typical trade union work which is successful. This situation is due to central wage regulations and to the absence of appropriate wage reform. Wage bargaining took place at the cabinet and the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] levels, or at the industry branch level with the exclusion of societal control.

During the past decades significant influences were exerted to stratify society. The structure and organizational framework of trade unions that evolved in 1948 was unable to chart, but more important: it was unable to express the multitude of different interests.

Due to a structure which remained unchanged for several decades, and as a result of weaknesses in trade union democracy the leadership became complacent. Bureaucracy, together with its costs which burdened the movement and the budget increased, and all this was coupled

with an unsatisfactory level of preparation by the network of stewards, and their inability to establish relationships as partners. After the fact reactions to matters, union work which was exhausted in "providing views," lack of initiative and constant retreat almost became "trade union virtues."

Turnaround Is an Existential Issue

Consistent with the economic strategies of past years, the trade unions of preferred large industry branches (energy, foundry, mining, chemical industries, etc.) enjoyed special status within the movement, and were able to exercise pressure to enforce their interests relative to certain reform endeavors. And while they were protecting the interests of their workers—we can see this today—they slowed down structural change, and suppressed the interest representation activities of other trade unions which were less forceful and had a lesser chance. At the same time I also must note here that I consider the view which treats the entire trade union movement as the chief antireform factor of the past decades as mistaken and one sided. One must distinguish between the earlier opportunities for the enforcement of interests available to individual branches, leading apparatuses, the movement as a whole, and to the membership. Accordingly, as a result of the burdens of the past, a turnaround is an existential issue for the trade union movement. In order to bring about this turnaround, it would be necessary to know the kind of social formation or model, the chief strategic goal to which the new reorganization of trade unions should respond. Where are we going? In what direction are we heading? This is the great dilemma of society as a whole. Today various theoretical and political platforms define matters related to these issues in terms of open and less open theories.

Trade union opportunities for interest enforcement and interest representation are different if unions function within a political system based on the coalition of a multiparty system which is of the people's democracy type, while unions must prepare themselves for something else if we realize a market liberalism controlled by social elements, which applies the tough laws of the market primarily and diminishes and attacks trade unions. A somewhat more promising future is held out for trade unions by a democratic socialism boosted by liberal elements. This model is derived from social democratic ideals, which provides room for trade union interest representation. The only question is by when we would be able to establish a financial background which guarantees the high level social service provision required by this model. Or what will happen if growing social restlessness proves the usual East European fears to be true, and attempts to break out while reforms end up in the form of a dictatorship? Under such conditions trade unions will have no chance, just as they did not have any chance under fascist dictatorships or under Stalin's dictatorship.

We randomly selected a few characteristic possibilities and paths to convey the sense that the situation is not simple by far. Accordingly, the "only" issue confronting the trade union movement is the kind of model to which it should adapt itself in terms of reorganization, because regardless of which model we view, the conditions confronting, and the opportunities available to trade unions will be different. (Let us forget about the possibility of a dictatorship.) The relationship of trade unions to those in power, the degree of being accepted or tolerated may be different, and also the chances for enforcing trade union interests will be different. And since a "strict order" cannot be given, one must act and change in response to the balance of political power, as things progress, and preferably on a timely basis.

To Regain Confidence

From among the changes in recent events I would like to point out two essential statements which fundamentally change the roles and situation of trade unions within the political system. First, at the December 1988 special conference of trade unions it was declared that unions will depart from Lenin's idea according to which trade unions have a dual function. Instead unions will consider employee interest protection as their primary function. Second, in the framework of its new program the MSZMP is talking about independent trade unions. This would have been inconceivable prior to the party conference. If we think through these vital changes, we may understand that in regard to a number of vital issues the MSZMP and the trade union movement are not "selling their wares from the same stand," and this fact was declared mutually. Trade unions must also formulate their daily politics accordingly. This is even more so because today's government policies relative to trade unions are strongly oriented toward "market-liberalism." This is so, because the government is in the midst of experimenting with the establishment of a market economy, and is under the pressure of making payments on its indebtedness.

Existing trade union entitlements are endangered and are being fought for. The government intends to pursue a conduct which is characterized by rejection and stringency. It tries to resist trade union demands.

The difficulties are increased by the fact that the trade union movement must undergo change under increasingly worsening economic and political conditions. It must do so in the midst of deteriorating living conditions, increasing prices, decreasing wages and unemployment. Increasingly tougher battles must be fought in order to protect interests, and this is the only way that trade unions can regain the confidence of the masses. But will organized labor grant this confidence, or will it permit trade unions to vanish because of past mistakes and an incapacity to act, by not standing beside the unions, and by truly finding out the lack of unions only after they find out on the economic front that they lost the sole democratic forum which exists for organized labor. This

is even more so, because a decisive part of the masses is still politically passive, it adopts a wait and see attitude or is indifferent, while the idea of being organized as a movement, a sense of being directed is conveyed to them only by the trade union.

Place in the Power Structure

If the trade union movement wants to become the true interest protection organization of employees, it must ponder the place it occupies in the present power center, must relax its hierarchical organizational system which it acquired on the basis of democratic centralism, while permitting grass roots organization and initiatives to evolve freely. At the same time the movement must protect itself against splintering, and against disorganization which would result in an inability to act.

Trade unions must be prepared to face a number of changes in proprietary forms within the Hungarian economy. State property will be limited, and it is likely that mixed, capitalist, foreign capitalist property, stock corporations, etc. will operate in Hungary. Trade unions must endeavor that employed persons understand that they should not become defenseless by trading off protection for momentary daily financial advantages. They should not surrender the freedom to organize in exchange for above-average wages, not even if today it seems that "no one will shed tears for the unions, thus far they have not given us anything anyway." As compared to the earlier situation, radical changes may produce a completely new situation, and they should not be fully dependent [on employers].

Within a short period of time there will be a multiparty system in Hungary. This represents a new challenge to trade unions. Will they be able to preserve the unity of the movement, or will the evolving parties themselves want to establish their separate trade union movements? Everyone must by all means consider the fact that a trade union movement divided along party lines has far less chances to protect interests vis-a-vis the government, than a unified trade union movement. One must count on the fact that in order to secure and strengthen their mass base, political parties will clash also on the terrain of trade unions, just as they did after 1945, and the elements of which can be discovered in our public life today. If the trade union is intent on preserving its unity, it should not permit itself to become over-politicized by the parties, and it should concentrate on its mission, namely, on interest protection, the struggle against unemployment, and the professional and cultural development of organized labor.

Summarizing the above, I would like to stress that the change confronting trade unions appears to be deep rooted and fundamental. In many respects it represents a new start, and if we adhere to classic terminology, it is possible that unions must rethink the ways of "organizing into a [social] class." The difficulties of the present and of future years, deteriorating life conditions,

and increased unemployment must serve as reminders to employees, those who make their living from wages and salaries, that the guaranteed opportunity to conduct political discourse within the political sphere is no substitute for interest protection within the political sphere. Within the term "interest protection" I would underscore the word "protection," because this is what we will need.

SZOT Defended: Political Crisis, New Unions To Be Discussed

25000124a Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian
9 Feb 89 pp 1, 3-4

[Article on speech by SZOT executive secretary Sandor Nagy on 7 February at the Northern Repair Shop of the Hungarian State Railways: "Economic Problems Need Not Be Lessened Only at the Expense of the Standard of Living"]

[Excerpts] A great trade union meeting was held Tuesday afternoon at the Northern Repair Shop of MAV [Hungarian State Railways]. Some 7000-8000 participants—representing trade unions of other branches of industry in addition to railroads—appeared in the locomotive shop and were greeted by Ferenc Koszorus, executive secretary of the railroad-workers' union, after which Sandor Nagy, executive secretary of the SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] spoke. At the end of the meeting a proclamation was accepted.

"These days we are being flooded by a torrent of debates and information. In this inflation of words there is just one thing that is not clear: how and from what will the millions of workers and retirees live in coming years, whose value-producing work—under good direction—can take the nation out of its serious crisis," said Ferenc Koszorus in his greeting.

"Today's demonstration expresses the fact that we can confront the problems that our society and economy are struggling with. It also expresses the fact that we are in solidarity with one another, that we are capable of stepping forward in the interest of our legitimate and realizable demands. The goal of this demonstration is to call attention to the fact that we can get out of our troubles and solve our problems if we do not place the burdens on the workers and retirees. The goal is not to increase poverty and the number of poor people but it can be to eliminate poverty. This is not a task for tomorrow, but it is for today, and it cannot be postponed. We must start today to lessen the burdens. Otherwise there will be no stabilization or solution. Our solidarity also expresses the fact that we know that we can only achieve the goal together, with one another, and for one another," the executive secretary of the railroad workers' union stressed. Then he invited Sandor Nagy to speak.

Give Emphasis to Debates

"I do not hide the fact that we organized this great trade union meeting because we want to give emphasis to the debates that the trade unions will be holding in coming days and weeks on safeguarding workers' interests by adopting the text of the proclamation, or it could be called an open letter, and by the support of those present," said the executive secretary of the SZOT. He then continued: "Those present know very well that on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, at the request of the trade unions, the National Council on Unification of Interests will meet. They are meeting in order to consider the demands and recommendations of the trade unions that the trade unions have developed in a responsible manner through broad debates and consultations because of price increases that seemed to exceed the expected amounts. I could even say, respected colleagues, that we want them not just to meet tomorrow, but to feel with us support for the matters involved. The trade unions feel a responsibility to make the voices of the workers be heard, that no one might say that the millions of working people are acting like a shapeless, nameless mass that at best lives through the changes going on around them without knowing what the real problems are, while at the same time anyone can make policy by appealing to them."

"The trade unions know the workers and the people's problems well... [passage omitted]

"In these circumstances I think it is understandable that the trade unions are the first to raise their voices against the price increases that are afflicting the population and in the interest of avoiding unemployment." [passage omitted]

"So what have we achieved so far in our discussions, and what do the earlier agreements contain? First of all, I would like to emphasize strongly that the leadership of the National Council of Trade Unions has never accepted in its plan-unification meetings the 6-percent decrease in real wages planned for 1989. So we think our greatest accomplishment is that even in the present situation we have been able to moderate decreases in real wages more than was formerly thought possible. We also think it is an important accomplishment that in the budget area an opportunity has opened for greater central measures in income policy for workers, to the amount of some 4.1 billion forints.

"We do not talk about it very much, because we do not like the personal income tax system, but we must nevertheless say that [we are recommending] a change in the personal income tax system, affecting the majority of workers, that will be appreciated in these times as it leads to an increase in their net income. This is part of the package, and the trade unions are concerned with it. And last, but not least, I would like to mention that in contrast with the government's original recommendation and ideas, in the most recent negotiations between

the SZOT and the government we agreed on supplements to pensions and social benefits that are greater than in the original plan. Now we are faced with new recommendations. We have initiated new negotiations, and this will naturally mean that we do not consider the previous agreements to be in effect. Perhaps it is possible to express this even more briefly: people will be saying that we are breaking the previous agreements.

"Do not be offended if I talk about this now, but in to my experience this has caused some misunderstanding. I did not want to send this message home from abroad in my interview that appeared in DIE PRESSE: I don't like that method very much. But I think there was nothing in that interview that we have not been saying for weeks and months, that new agreements must be made to go along with the price increases. If this came out in a little more striking way [than usual], that doesn't affect anything. We have been working for weeks and months for tomorrow's meeting to take place.

"So what does this package contain? I would like to mention first of all that we are asking for an increase in the minimum wage to 4,000 forints [per month], in other words moving earlier the start of what was agreed to before. We are recommending that every worker, every employee receive a wage increase of at least three percent, but at the same time we recommend that this amount not be less than 300 [forints per month]. This serves the interests of lower-paid workers most of all. We also recommend that the 3-percent wage increase be implemented throughout without income tax, by freeing it from the rules of the so-called wage mechanism or wage regulation. If this recommendation of ours is not accepted in an appropriate way, we are prepared to make [other] concrete recommendations for those in the most difficult situations. And I will mention the railroads in particular, not just because we are holding this meeting in their facilities, but the SZOT leadership has decided that this time we will pay special attention to the tax problems of railroads, public services, certain areas of light industry, and miners, to mention just the most important ones.

"Last, but not least, we would like to recommend emphatically to the session of the Council of Unification of Interests that wherever conditions permit we should move to a 40-hour workweek." [passage omitted]

Wages Are Not the Main Cause of Inflation

"We have no illusions about each of our recommendations being accepted as they stand. Obviously we too will have to be ready to make certain compromises. But we want most of them to be accepted, and to the extent that this happens, it will mean that we are getting closer to our original goal that if real wages decrease, the amount of the decrease should not exceed three percent and that the reduction in real wages be less than what was contained in the original plan." [passage omitted]

"(T)hose who fear for the economy if the trade unions step forward are not reckoning with an especially serious, important, demonstrable connection, which is that if labor is a soft barrier and problems can be solved by placing the burdens on wages, working conditions, and the standard of living, then in the long run this will be harmful to the economy." [passage omitted]

"For this reason the trade unions have made the strong initiative that we not only debate prices and wages but that we place the emphasis on the formulation of an economic-policy concept. That is: we are asking from an economic-policy program to be worked out that is based more on reviving the internal market, relies more on possibilities for economic growth, and after tax reform and the lowering of price supports brings within reach wage reform and social reform, a comprehensive program of reforming social institutions."

Critical Signs in the Leadership

"Most people want to work in the workplace. And to that should be added that today in Hungary a very, very large fraction of employees is working very hard individually. And they can't help it if at the level of the national economy this large amount of individual work does not add up to a greater achievement. We can only be interested in whether work in the workplace is well organized, so that anyone who works honestly can earn enough wages for the necessities of life, and it is the economic leaders of the enterprise who create the conditions for this, that is, in exchange for wages for the necessities of life a real achievement must be offered. This also means, and I say this to ourselves, that we do not need to compete in the workplace, we need to work in the workplace, and this work must be compensated."

"Naturally the trade unions cannot separate the economic situation from the national political situation in its present state. For a long time, and especially in recent times, we have been expecting reform of the political institutional system alone to reflect back on the economic situation and revive the economy. It seems that this connection, however true it may be, turns out to be an illusion in the short run; what is more, signs of just the opposite are starting to appear. Instead of political reform that is well thought out and aimed at goals based on common consent, processes seem to be out of control on some points. Solution of our economic problems seems have been pushed into the background. Demagogues of political reform make us suspect that they are in danger of suppressing the voices of those to struggle with the problems of day-to-day existence. The trade unions are filled with unusual anxiety by the fact that signs of crisis are appearing in the leadership. There is no unity in interpreting the concept of reform and defining the steps that need to be taken. Contradictions on questions of the exercise of authority have sharpened in regard to the method of power sharing and the content, pace, and form of the road that will lead to it. Simplifying extremes on judgements about our recent history are

confronting one another. We do not wish to decide who is right, but neither do we wish to give the appearance of opposing debate. There is no thought of that: I would just like to call attention to the danger. We should fear both extremes in developing democracy, we should also fear chaos, and we should fear retrogression. None of these serves the interests of workers in Hungary. In connection with this I would also like to state emphatically—not for the first time—that the problems of the political leadership are ruining the chances for an economic solution. We must talk openly and clearly about this. Working capital, if we consider just this one thing, is not being kept away by the right to strike, nor by trade unions acting in a strong but reliable manner, but by an uncertain political situation, and everyone needs to take this seriously."

"Having mentioned the right to strike—I do not wish to touch this question in detail—I might mention that we would like to keep ourselves far away from both extremes. We do not accept the standpoint that there should be unregulated conditions or a state of anarchy in this country, but neither do we accept that anyone should limit the most basic rights of worker collectives. This is the essence of the standpoint of the Hungarian trade unions, and we have spoken about this in previous times as well."

Effective Safeguarding of Interests—Through Cooperation

"I could say that we want order, clear political relationships, and an economic strategy based on common consent. Naturally we must be careful of how we negotiate with the government: what agreements and results we can reach depends not only on how we proceed on concrete questions, but at least as much on the internal situation of the trade union movement. Naturally I don't want to talk at length, in great detail about this. But I would emphasize in this setting that we need trade unions that are strong and determined, that think responsibly and are capable of maintaining unity. Trade unions that are capable of presenting, formulating, and representing the day-to-day and long-range problems and interests of every layer, group, trade, and occupation. Trade unions that bear witness of a sense of reality and honest sociopolitical intentions and do not turn in the direction of every shift in the wind like a weather vane. For the members of trade unions, or a large fraction them, are impatient. They have been disappointed to a great extent—let us say it openly. In addition, we do not lack political demagoguery either, that promises, through breaking the unions that belong to the SZOT, something better and more than we can achieve."

"This is a very dangerous game. For many people do not realize that in the end this matter is going to end up on the backs of the workers. Quite a few people are feeding on illusions that if a large number of large and small trade unions are formed, or if the basic organization

were to keep a greater fraction of dues-paying members than at present, or if the basic organization were to keep all its members, or even if people were not to join trade unions but autonomous unions or, as we have heard, 'self-help groups,' the chances of safeguarding our interests would be improved.

"Today in Hungary we often say that this country is 15-20 years behind in its level of development. If someone thinks that self-help groups should be formed, he would be setting back the history of safeguarding interests by a hundred years, and the affected workers will have to eat the bitter fruits of that.

"I think no one can have the illusion that either the government or the employers' representatives are going to negotiate and reach agreements with several hundred or a thousand trade unions. No one can have the illusion that disunited safeguarding of interests will achieve better agreements. Innumerable historical and international examples show that there is a strength in unity and collaboration that leads the negotiating partners to reach and accept realistic agreements.

"In this connection I would like to mention one more thing. Namely, that of course this trade union must take seriously on all levels at the same time the fact that its main function is safeguarding of interests. This is the program not only of the SZOT, not only of the trade unions in the various branches, and not only of the regional unions, but also of the enterprise and institutional unions as well. I say this because, although perhaps no one will accuse us of being extremely preoccupied with the government, I must still say that we should not think that we can make the government alone responsible for every achievement or failure in the economy. Let us not get ourselves into the situation where we think there is nothing to be done locally. For that is simply not true. It would be too simple for us to say that the enterprises and institutions need to step forward more definitely, firmly, and with more vision; I recommend that we not lapse into thinking that there is nothing left to do at the enterprise level. If the vision of a trade union only extends to criticizing the government and the SZOT—and we often deserve criticism—then the union will not gain strength and will not produce results. Today in Hungary one does not need special courage to openly criticize the prime minister, the party secretary, the SZOT executive secretary, or any other kind of leader. I would add that this is good: No one can work without some control. But it seems that it takes greater courage to tell our close co-workers and immediate superiors when we agree with them and when we do not and what should be changed. If we do not take this seriously, we will not achieve results.

"I would like to end my remarks with a few sentences from the proclamation. 'The participants in this great meeting expect political and economic leaders to turn all their efforts to solving the economic problems and lessening social tensions. They must create the unity

necessary for action! They can count on the support of the workers in this! It is our conviction that this is the only possible way to a solution.'

"Perhaps not everyone knows that today (Tuesday—ed.) at 2 p.m. the whistles of every locomotive in service in Hungary sounded for 30 seconds. Seeing those present, I think that here not only the locomotive whistles, but also worker solidarity and trade union solidarity have sounded," said Sandor Nagy in conclusion.

After that, Tibor Nemeth, secretary of the trade union committee of the Northern Repair Shop, read the trade union proclamation, which the participants accepted and which will accordingly be forwarded to the MSZMP and the leaders of the cabinet.

Proclamation of the Great Meeting

Colleagues! Workers! Comrades!

In the shadow of sharpening political debates, the economy is struggling with serious problems, real wages are declining rapidly, and the standard of living is crumbling. Young people, elderly people who have worn themselves out in work, and families who are raising children are struggling to stay alive, and poverty is a daily reality for ever-increasing numbers of people.

The trade unions know well the problems of workers. It is therefore natural that they react sensitively to price increases and are distressed by employment problems. They therefore state emphatically that the problems of the Hungarian economy and Hungarian society cannot be solved by cutbacks, price increases, lay-offs, and limitations on consumption.

When the trade unions have protested against all of this, responsible leaders have sometimes said that they are going to come up with reforms.

The protest does not reject reforms! Just the opposite! The trade unions are very interested in comprehensive and real reforms, because the price of bad decisions and an improperly functioning economy is paid by the workers and retirees themselves.

The trade unions demand: that the government work out an economic policy program based on selectively reviving internal markets, therefore expecting a growth in the economy that will make it possible to make an end to declining real wages and create conditions in which they can increase. Structural change is indispensable for this, but it is also necessary that social welfare and social solidarity have a part in it. The trade unions expect that in this country everyone who works can live honorably, that those who are in need can find help, and that knowledge, expertise, and work well done will be respected everywhere.

The trade unions desire to participate in a completely responsible manner in working out the economic concepts that will serve these kinds of goals. They therefore invite cooperation from their members in the workplaces of the nation, in every layer of society, and at every level. They invite cooperation from every trade union and movement, whether a member of the SZOT or not.

This is the condition for creating true democracy from the will of us all, avoiding sham debates and demagoguery, so that our future will not be one of dissension, disintegration, and anarchy, but of action based on the most basic national interests and collaboration.

The participants in this great meeting expect political and economic leaders to turn all their efforts to solving the economic problems and lessening social tensions.

They must create the unity necessary for action! They can count on the support of the workers in this! It is our conviction that this is the only possible way to a solution.

Finnish-Soviet Trade, CEMA Compared

25000143 Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian
16 Feb 89 p 9

[Article by Gabor Oblath: "Finnish-Soviet Trade with Lessons for Hungary"]

[Text] Recently several articles—including one in FIGYELO by Ivan Szegvari (1988/38), then one by Katalin Botos (1988/48)—have dealt with questions of the handling, direction, and regulation of ruble-based trade in terms of domestic economic policy. The goal of the present article is not to formulate regulations, but to look at the experiences of Finland in this area, and to draw a few lessons that may prove useful for regulating domestic ruble accounts—especially the division of labor between the state and the enterprises. The article does not deal with the most recent changes that have taken place in Finnish-Soviet trade, because the author feels that it is mainly the previous regulatory system in Finland (developed over several decades) that offers lessons—both positive and negative—that can be applied here at home.

The accounting system and international framework of Finnish-Soviet economic relationships are essentially the same as those that characterize the economic relationships of the CEMA countries: (bilateral) accounting in clearing rubles, trade agreements of varying duration, and quotas relating to classes of goods. In spite of the formal similarity, there are also essential differences in content. One is that—in contrast to the practice within CEMA—there is not separate pricing principle in Finnish-Soviet trade. Another is that the governments do not assume responsibility at the national level for fulfillment of the obligations specified in the agreements.

According to a Different Logic

Both peculiarities reflect the fact that the institutional system and mechanism of Finnish-Soviet trade is the product of a compromise between two economies that operate according to different logics. On the one hand, the Finnish side has adopted many international frameworks which are foreign to its own market economy (and also to its economic ties to the West), but which fit in well with the Soviet planning system. But on the other hand, the Soviet side has also accepted the fact that the Finnish state can only guarantee the framework and conditions of economic relationships. It cannot make actual trade decisions—those relating to concrete deliveries and their conditions, including prices. Of course there are exceptions, for it is the task of the government to make decisions on purchases of nuclear power plants, weapons, and military aircraft. But in the great majority of cases the Finnish state is simply not in a position to assume any kind of guarantee that relates either to offers by the Soviet side to buy or offers by Finnish enterprises to sell (items listed in the quotas) followed by effective sales agreements and delivery of goods. The Finnish export (Soviet import) quotas in the international agreements simply list the items the Soviets want to buy and the Finns want to sell. The Finnish state at most guarantees—and this is the only obligation assumed (with certain limitations)—that if an agreement is reached between Finnish enterprises and the Soviet enterprises or organs for delivery of goods mentioned in the quotas, the necessary export licenses will be granted. Two restrictions are connected with this obligation: one derives from the portion of the international agreements that regulates trade accounting, and the other arises from internal regulations within Finland.

In regard to the first: The international agreements include a precise technical line of credit (a so-called overdraft) for the amount of time needed to complete a given transaction, and this includes the joint or unilateral steps that one side may take if the other side exceeds the automatic credit limit. These steps include the provision that if a certain deadline is exceeded the creditor side can halt its own deliveries, which in the case of Finland means suspension of issuing import licenses. (Since Finnish ruble assets have swollen enormously, this is exactly what happened in 1987-88. By the fall of 1988 the total value of goods for which export licenses were not issued had risen to 3.5 billion Finnish markkas—over 800 million dollars.)

The second restriction, relating to internal regulations, is that the Finnish government or one of its organs can only give permission for exports involving clearing accounting if the goods (or services) to be exported contain no more than 20 percent convertible-currency imports. In case there are excessive ruble assets, as in 1988, this rule is tightened strongly, that is, the upper limit is lowered.

Finnish-Soviet trade is accounted in clearing rubles, and the prices are set in those terms. Prices in bilateral trade "are based on world-market prices in effect," prices of

raw materials are adjusted to the world market, products of the manufacturing industry are as much as the Finnish enterprise and the authorized Soviet partner agree on. The Finnish government does not have an organ that concerns itself with implementation of pricing principles (or foreign-trade prices in general)—the agreement on prices is an internal matter for the enterprise. (It will not hurt to emphasize: Among many other things, the Finnish government cannot undertake to guarantee that the goods mentioned in the quotas will be delivered. If the enterprises cannot agree on prices, then the government has no cause or means to force delivery of any goods or products.)

In Finland, the rate of exchange between Finnish markkas and clearing rubles is derived on the one hand from the rate between the markka and the dollar and on the other from the ruble-dollar rate within the Soviet Union: The ruble-dollar rate in Helsinki is the same as the dollar's value in Moscow. Thus the Finnish government does not use the price of the clearing ruble in markkas or any variant thereof as a tool of economic policy but considers it to be determined by external factors (the general position of the Finnish markka on the currency market and the value of the dollar in Moscow).

What Should We Learn?

The main problem of regulation in Finland of Finnish-Soviet trade—and some Finnish experts have already recognized this—is that regulation of the bilateral trade is not based on monetary tools: Neither on adjustment of the Finnish markka-clearing ruble exchange rate nor on discounting (which would make possible a de facto devaluation of the ruble). So the clearing ruble is continually overvalued in relation to the markka—more and more so in view of what has been said about the ruble-asset situation. Unfavorable consequences of this appeared visibly especially in 1987-88, as nonconvertible assets swelled and the administrative apparatus of export licensing played an economically unwarranted role in regulating amounts of exports. (Signs indicate that in case of a significant change in trade conditions it would not be able to cope with the flood of work.)

Let us try to summarize the domestic lessons that can be learned from what has been said about the international framework and regulation in Finland of Finnish-Soviet trade.

On the one hand, the Soviet Union (and a few other CEMA countries) have imposed on Finland a system of planning, forecasting, and accounting for trade that is in many respects foreign to the operation and institutions of the Finnish market economy, which is open to the world economy in terms of trade policy. On the other hand, the Soviet side has accepted the distinctive characteristics of the operation of Finnish economy that differ fundamentally from those of its own economy.

These are the following: The Finnish state cannot undertake obligations to insure delivery of goods mentioned in quotas, and it cannot make agreements on prices.

The important thing for us in this is that it is not only possible but there do in fact exist situations in which the Soviet Union has accepted differences between a partner's peculiar economy and its own within the framework of cooperation similar to that of CEMA. In particular, it is possible to separate nonconvertible accounting, agreements of varying time lengths for the trade of goods, and maintenance of a quota system from international obligations. So it is not totally impossible for the Hungarian government to announce that it cannot fulfill certain former roles, as they do not fit in with the operating system of the domestic economy, or the form of division of labor between enterprises and government that it desires to institute as a result of carrying reform forward.

The Finnish state tries to regulate Finnish-Soviet bilateral trade mainly through administrative means. True, it is reasonable, even unavoidable, that in case of a significant imbalance in clearing accounts it is necessary to restrict the convertible-currency import content of [exports for] clearing accounting. But it can hardly be regarded as reasonable that exporting enterprises should not feel the macroeconomic limits, or the need to restrict them, in modifying financial conditions (that is, reducing the profitability of exports). In Hungary's ruble regulation it is in every way reasonable to maintain independent determination of the rate of exchange of the ruble and the pressure of export profitability dependent of macroeconomic limits (balance of payments).

Two Circumstances

In conclusion, it is worthwhile to learn from Finland that the Soviet Union can recognize a system of economic direction and logic that is different from its own and that this logic can be implemented in bilateral trade, but not [to learn] that Finland feels that giving up independent financial regulation of bilateral trade is an unavoidable condition.

Although we do not wish to draw any kind of concrete conclusions from the above in regard to regulation of Hungarian-Soviet (Hungarian-CEMA) trade, we must point out two circumstances that are of critical importance from the points of view of both comparison and lessons to be learned.

One is that Finland has an open economy with an institutionalized orientation toward the world market, and competitive imports from the West have been present in its internal markets for a long time. This fact promotes competition in internal production. Finland started to open its markets at the end of the 1950's.

gradually to be sure, but they very systematically eliminated the administrative and tariff obstacles to penetration by manufactured goods. So Finland accomplished long ago the task that our domestic economy now faces, namely, gradual liberation of foreign trade with capitalist countries.

The other important circumstance is that Finnish-Soviet trade was never purely a trade between governments, and agreement on prices has always been the responsibility of the enterprises in Finland. In this way—even though in a certain sense the Soviet market has been protected for Finnish exporters, and (in many groups of products) signs indicate that prices have reached higher levels than on the western market—Finnish-Soviet trade was never and could never be characterized by the kind of natural confrontation and complete separation of price levels and relationships from world-market prices that has been felt to be a natural concomitant of CEMA trade.

The Hungarian economic situation differs significantly from that of Finland in these two regards, and in developing domestic regulations attention must be paid to the fact that Hungary is just now getting ready to open up and that prices within CEMA have no intrinsic economic significance and can only be interpreted within the intricate system of product and price relationships.

Management of Nuclear Waste Disposal Plant Disputed

25000/184b Budapest NEPSZUVA in Hungarian
24 Mar 89 p 9

[Unattributed article: "To Whom Will the Isotope Burial Site Belong?"]

[Text] In a letter addressed to the Minister of Health and Welfare, the chairman of the Pest County Council requested that management of the Puspokszilagy nuclear waste disposal facility be transferred to the Public Health and Contagious Disease Station [Kojal] of Pest County from the Capital City Kojal.

Regarding the background of this issue, deputy chairman of the Pest County Council Gyorgy Valkai told an MTI [Hungarian Telegraph Agency] reporter that the hazardous waste storage facility of Puspokszilagy was established in 1976 with the knowledge of the population, to store isotopes created in health care and others used for research purposes. At that time handling and proprietary rights were awarded by the Ministry of Health to the Capital City Kojal. The isotope cemetery which has a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters, and which was supposed to receive appropriate waste for decades, began to fill up in 1987. This took place because the Capital City Kojal obtained a license from the Ministry of Health, the

Ministry of Industry, as well as from the National Atomic Energy Committee to receive low and medium level nuclear waste from the Paks Nuclear Enterprise [PAV].

According to an agreement reached between the Capital City Kojal and PAV, between 1983 and 1987 a total of 700 cubic meters of waste from Paks could have been deposited in the isotope cemetery. In contrast, by 31 December 1987 Paks waste occupied 1,200 cubic meters of space out of the total of 1,500 cubic meters, moreover, in 1988, after the expiration of the agreement, some 160 cubic meters of Nuclear Plant waste were transported to Puspokszilagy.

Having discovered that the facility was beginning to fill up, the Capital City Kojal in 1987 petitioned the local council for a permit to expand the isotope cemetery by adding a 1,500 cubic meter capacity. Based on a verbal representation (?) made by the manager of the isotope cemetery to the effect that they have obtained permission to deposit additional waste from Paks, the local council issued a construction permit. The scandal evolved when they were unable to present documents showing permission for the deposit of additional Paks waste in response to a request made by the Pest County environmental protection secretary. It then became evident that whatever permit they had expired on 31 December 1987. The construction permit was revoked by both the Pest County Council and the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development. The Capital City Kojal appealed the revocation, nevertheless construction continued in the course of delays. As of today the container is 90 percent complete.

During negotiations and bargaining PAV offered to support the settlement development concepts of Puspokszilagy to the extent of several million forints. This offer was later rescinded. The Pest County Council, in agreement with the leaders of the affected settlement decided not to permit the deposit of additional waste from Paks.

Since the container was almost complete, they concurred with the full completion of the container, nevertheless the new container should be viewed as the original isotope cemetery. In addition they requested the Minister of Health and Welfare to transfer management responsibility of the isotope cemetery from the Capital City Kojal to the Pest County Kojal. By transferring management responsibility they believe to have obtained a guaranty not to continue the present practice. While the settlement tolerates the importation of hazardous waste, and does not receive a penny for it, Capital City Kojal records a significant income.

State-of-Art Computer in Debrecen Reported

25000/185b Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian
29 Mar 89 p 4

[Text] Even 100 work stations may be linked by the computer network placed into service the other day at the Debrecen Biogal Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

Company. This is the first, legitimate variation of the U.S. Novell local network in Hungary. This is so because thus far restrictions contained in the COCOM [Coordinating Committee on Export Controls] list of goods did not provide a legitimate opportunity for socialist countries to purchase this kind of equipment. The doors opened last August: Walton Ltd., one of the joint enterprises of Videoton in Szekesfehervar acquired the right to distribute the Novell network in Hungary; this firm established this leading edge computer system in the capital of Hajdu country.

At present Biogal's wage and labor affairs, and personnel data are handled by the new computer system. Plans call for changing the pharmaceutical firm's already existing computer system to a similar system, and that the new system will be further developed so that it can be used for new applications.

ROMANIA

Electronic Equipment Exports Diversify, Increase 27000049b Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 16 Dec 88 p 13-14

[Article by Ioan Georgescu: "Diversification of Electronic Equipment Exports"]

[Text] Among the new standards which the contemporary scientific and technical revolution has set for evaluating the technical level of an economy is its level of automation. This is particularly true for the machine building industry in a general sense, which in its turn determines through a ripple effect, the technical level of the entire economy. The modern, diversified structure of the Romanian economy which places our country among the top ten world producers of a series of products such as machine tools, oil drilling equipment, electric motors, ocean and river ships, aeronautical equipment, and equipment for light industry and woodworking, makes it imperative that in these times, our automation equipment be large in volume and diversified in type.

The Industrial Central for Automation Equipment, Bucharest, in its over 25 years of operation, has continuously enlarged its range of products in line with its number of subordinate enterprises which currently number more than 20. I will mention the best known of these: The Enterprise for Automation Elements (F.E.A); the "Automatica" enterprise; the "Electrotehnica" enterprise; the "Electromagnetica" enterprise, Bucharest; the Alexandria Enterprise for Electrical Panels and Control Panels; the Bacau Enterprise for Electropneumatic Panels; the Birlad Enterprise for Pneumatic Elements and Measuring Devices; the Pascani Enterprise for Transducers and Self-Actuated Regulators; the Cluj-Napoca Enterprise for Industrial Electronics and Automation; The Timisoara Enterprise for Electrical Measuring Devices; the Tigru Secuiesc Enterprise for Low Voltage Electrical Insulators, the "Electroaparataj" enterprise, Bucharest; the Buzau Electrical Switch Enterprise; the

Botosani enterprise, "Electrocontact;" the Medias Relay Enterprise; the Focsani Enterprise of Electrical Equipment for Plants, and so on. Within the central, there are two institutes for scientific research and technological engineering—for automation (I.P.A.) and for telecommunications (I.C.S.I.T.E.Tc.) as well as a specialized enterprise for the installation and maintenance of automation and telecommunications lines (I.A.M.S.A.T.). Obviously, the range of equipments and complex installations for control, automation, signalling and protection offered by such an array of forces in research and production is a wide one indeed.

In the interests of safety, priority attention has been given to automating production processes in heavy or dangerous work. Thus in the metallurgical industry, we have developed automated installations for tall furnaces, boilers, laminating devices, cast iron and steel smelters, steel mills etc. In the chemical industry emphasis has been placed on petrochemical installations, oil blocks, and pyrolysis and oxalic acid installations. For inorganic chemistry priority is being given to factories for sulfuric, nitric and phosphoric acids, combines for nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers while in the extraction industries the emphasis is on excavators and large capacity conveyor belts. For energy it is steam boilers, turbines, and chemical treatment of water, while for the cement industry—internal transportation, manipulation and packing of cement. In the food industry emphasis is being placed on processing of sugar and oil, on mills, silos, and bread making, and in the metalworking industry, on automatic control equipment built into machine tools. However, it is not only in the area of production that automated systems are useful, they have a major role to play in the operation of commercial equipment, in transport and communications, in research and schooling, in medicine and in other sociocultural activities.

Improving organization and modernizing productive processes place ever newer demands on the Industrial Central for Automated Equipment.

The following is a list of products and exports which make up a large group of products. Each corresponds to a category of high technology:

I. Complex installations, equipments, devices and elements for automation with the subgroups: a) processing computers; b) control distribution systems for industrial processes; c) programmable controllers, robots, and equipment for flexible systems; d) numerical controls for machine tools; e) equipment for automated monitoring, command and control of processes; f) equipment for automated dosage measurement and testing; g) special electrical equipment (antiex and antiexplosive) for mines, for energy (thermoelectric, hydroelectric and nuclear power plants) for overhead cranes, for electropneumatic equipment, for the maritime industry, control panels (for measurements, monitoring, regulating and signalling), low-voltage energy distribution panels, automatic sprinklers and fire control devices, and for

traffic control; h) electrical equipment for measuring and regulating the parameters of slow processes such as in SEROM, SRA (19 inch modular system for analog control), and SCA (automatic remote system for control, actuation, protection and signalling) and other automated devices and elements.

II. Low voltage electrical equipment: automatic circuit breakers for various industrial applications, switches, signalling lights, transformers, fuses, etc.

III. Telecommunications and data transmission equipment.

IV. Medical equipment: a) diagnostic equipment for functional testing; b) equipment for anesthesiologists; c) equipment for monitoring intensive care therapy; d) equipment for psychotherapy; e) electronic equipment for laboratory analysis; f) Geiger counters.

This presentation of the range of activities of the Central allows us to illustrate the role played in the vertical integration of automated installation and equipment production that is played by the automation elements furnished by the Bucharest Enterprise for Automated Elements. These elements carry the domestic and international brand name F.E.A. This organization plays a role in automation comparable to the suppliers of electronic components for the electronics industry.

F.E.A. began mass production of a standard automation device in 1967, manufacturing an analog device under license from the Japanese firm, Hokushin Ltd. In the more than two decades of activity that have followed, the production program has been continually broadened with the impetus from a strong flow of innovation involving both production and technology. A new stage in the enterprise's development began in the 1970's when it initiated production of electronic systems for automated control of industrial processes and for control of machine tools (the first examples of the NUMEROM family of equipment). In 1977, the first computerized processor was produced (equipment for computer-assisted monitoring and regulating of technological processes), which introduced the ECAROM equipment series. The 1980's saw the transition to the CNC (Computerized Numerical Control) numerical control equipment using the Romanian CORAL computer and to high performance Romanian microprocessors. Among these equipments were two based solely on research and design executed by the F.E.A.—the NUMEROM 570 for controlling milling tools and processing centers and the NUMEROM 455 for control of unconventional technological installations (processing machines for electro-erosion). Because in the future we anticipate that a major part of production will be cable logic numerical controlled production, we are paying particular attention to predict trends in the international market in this regard. Studies of product policy for the such large producers as Lemz Leningrad (USSR), VEB Numerik Karl Marx Stadt (GDR), Siemens (FRG), A.S.E.A. (Sweden), General Electric (USA), and Philips (Netherlands) indicate a

trend to producing complete lines of equipment which will fully cover the requirements for numerical control in two equipment classes: a) simple commands for lathes, milling machines, processing centers etc. produced in volume; b) numerical control equipment incorporating computer technology (CNC).

Marketing studies in recent years have shown the following: CNC equipments are becoming ever smaller; they are constructed with evolved components—16 and 32 bit ultra-rapid microprocessors, high capacity memories; specialized VLSI interface circuitry (with a considerably reduced number of components and a proportional increase in reliability); the equipments' base programs are very complicated which implies an appropriate emphasis in design; the programmable controller is reduced in size and generally included in the machine; equipment with graphic displays are much more common, the passage from one generation to another is achieved by modifying the hard and soft structural base and by improving it (changing the microprocessors and rewriting programs).

In light of these trends in the world market, the new NUMEROM 500 and NUMEROM 600 series are marked by enhanced performance including: an increase to 10 in the number of control axis; a modular approach to hardware and software; new capabilities (such as dialog with the operator, distributive architecture, a built-in programmable controller, a learning function in the programs, and the use of cassette tapes); increased reliability—the MTBF (minimum time before failure) indicator equals 2000 hours; miniaturization of equipment by using VLSI and specialized integrated circuits. In this way, the Romanian machine tool industry benefits from CNC equipment for milling machines with more than four axes, for grinders, plastic molding machines, cells and flexible systems. For example, the NUMEROM 530M, which was researched and designed by a team at the enterprise, is designed to equip milling machines with a miniaturized numerical control system that includes an in-board dedicated and self-programmable microprocessor. Similarly, the NUMEROM 530T, which is under testing for approval, is designed for numerical control of lathes with dedicated microprocessors.

In the future, production will begin of the NUMEROM 600 series, designed by the I.P.A., with the series 640T—for lathes; 640MM and 640MD—for milling machines, the miniaturized version (MM) and with distributed placement (MD), with an increased number of controls, with data display and higher performance microprocessors.

Numerical control can be offered for export either as a separate package or within electrical or electronic equipment for machine tools that are comprised of three

components: conventional electrical equipment ("Automatica" is the exporter of this equipment), electrical drive equipment (the "Electrotehnica" enterprise is the supplier) and numerical control equipment (F.E.A. is the exporter). It is true that orders are received for numerical control devices separately, but usually the major producing and exporting firms offer all three components simultaneously, thus ensuring programmable interface and operability in difficult industrial conditions (electrical variations, changes in temperature, humidity, steam, or metal particles suspended in the air etc.). Stepped up cooperation among the central's enterprises in this area would help stimulate the exports of automation equipment.

In recent years machine tools with FEA control systems have been exported to the USSR, the USA, Bulgaria, England, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Sweden, the PRC, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina, Venezuela, Columbia, Chile, Mexico and Ecuador.

Another large group of products, which currently account for the great majority of F.E.A. exports is analog electronic equipment for conventional automation of industrial processes (recording instruments, indicators, computing elements grouped in unified systems of modern regulation, which are designed for control rooms in chemical combines, electrical centrals (thermal, hydraulic and nuclear), metallurgical combines, machine construction factories etc.

Among the unified systems in standard 19 inch modern construction are the SRA and SCA rack-mounted control systems.

A third group of products offered for export are the process computers in the ECAROM family or dedicated systems based on microprocessors for automated monitoring and regulation of industrial processes. These have a flexible structure regarding their applications (the number of modules and functions of modules). From the first of these begun over 10 years ago, the ECAROM 800, to the current ECAROM 881M there have been numerous stages of improvement regarding: the integrated circuits used—with a corresponding reduction in size, increase in the number of functions accomplished, the adaptability of memory and ease of programming.

A great step forward was taken with the production of equipment dedicated to special applications such as the microPROG equipment, a microprocessor controlled analog and numerical programmer used in programming heat treatment boilers, or the EGOPEC, equipment for operative monitoring of electrical power and energy at the consumers. Through the simultaneous coupling of 30 consumers to this device, one can continuously monitor consumption with displays at every 10 seconds or whenever necessary. It provides a permanent record of the energy balance, hourly, daily etc., allowing distribution as a function of consumption.

It should be mentioned that export is not only carried out directly, but indirectly as well, as an integral part of complex deliveries of central installations such as: the automation installation for thermal power plants in the German Democratic Republic, automation of silos and mills in Iran, electrical and automation installations for super-phosphate complexes, electrical power plants and energy groups in Egypt, automation installations for refineries and electrical plants in Jordan, automated telephone centrals in the USSR and Czechoslovakia, automation installations for cement factories in China, Lebanon, Iraq, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia, electrical and automation installations for decortication and refining in Turkey, automation installations for 500 irrigation pumps in Iraq, automation installations for 50 megawatt energy stations in the Philippines, automation installations and computer systems for refineries and cement factories in Syria, automation installations for port warehouses in Libya, and a complex control system of hierarchical structure with programmable controllers and a computer which provides the complete automation of a paddle producing factory in Mangalore (India) and which has functioned perfectly in a tropical climate.

In addition to the commercial references above, we must add the particular attention that is paid to product quality achieved through efficient measures for ensuring superior durability of equipments bearing the F.E.A. trademark. Thus, all electrical components received are subjected to acceptance tests with high quality requirements, thereby improving product reliability and guaranteeing long-term stable performance.

All circuit boards are designed and produced internally, using computer assistance in both the design and the production installations. Professional quality material and modern technology are employed—beginning with the simple boards with simple underplating and arriving at sophisticated multilayered circuit boards with metal coated holes. Consequently their quality is extraordinary and the rate of rejects is very low. This saves material and increases labor productivity.

All finished products are tested after a period of accelerated aging, both under normal and marginal conditions, using specialized testing equipment and process simulators. The employees are highly trained and know well the process they apply. They undergo periodic retraining and they are always fully aware of the importance of product quality which they constantly strive to improve.

Increased Yields of Animal Products Planned 27000049a Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 16 Dec 88 p 11-12

[Article by Dr. Liliana Antonaru, deputy general director, General Directorate for Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture: "Increased Yields in Animal Products"]

[Text] The considerable progress made recently in the biological sciences and in research in animal husbandry, as well as the much more wide spread use of intensive

animal raising methods have created highly favorable conditions for resolving issues connected with the need to rapidly increase the numbers of animals and their productivity. This potential can satisfy popular demand in line with the continued improvement of living standards while at the same time ensure sufficient quantities of animal raw materials for the food industry, thus meeting the demands of the national economy and creating a surplus for export. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Party secretary general, pointed out in his speech to the joint session of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee Plenum and the democratic, mass and public organizations, "...we must move decisively to implement the agricultural development program on the basis of the new agrarian revolution...In animal husbandry we must fulfill the program provisions for the numbers of cattle and sheep and we must realize a substantial increase in animal products."

Principal Directions

Achieving both the immediate goals which face Romanian animal husbandry and especially the long term goals of economic development in the next 5-year plan and until the end of the century demands a technical, technological, organizational and material framework to permit a quantitative leap in this arena. To achieve this end, we must move in the following principal directions: optimizing the structure of species and breeds of animals, in harmony with the ecological zones in our country, and on the bases of evaluating animals and improving their biological potential; correlating the numbers of animals with the feed resources available and with the rational use of these resources (cultivated fodder, natural grasses, biomass vegetation from cereals etc.); ensuring livestock health by improving sanitary and veterinary activities and their living conditions; improving the organization of production and work, including the organizational structure and the framework of relationships, as well as using salary incentives for work in animal raising.

In working with the processes for optimizing production and improving the forms and structures of organizing work, one must correctly evaluate production factors, keeping in mind their relative stage of development at the time one sets in motion a particular process. Since both technical and technological progress and economic and organizational advances improve the level of production factors, when carrying out both processes, one must incorporate the changes which have taken place when one begins a new process. Thus, the placement animal breeds must be reviewed and adapted periodically as a function of the appearance of new breeds and improvements in their biological potential. One must view in this same light, the issue of balancing the number of animals with feed resources, when these resources are increased in some way or when new resources are made available.

The great diversity of ecological conditions in our country, from the plains to the mountainous regions, demands that anyone who raises animals remains attuned to the need to correlate the species and breeds of animals and their biological requirements with the natural conditions of the regions where they are being raised. This allows achievement of the maximum production potential of all our livestock. This matter is of particular importance with grazing animals which are strictly tied to nutrition based on high volume fodder, the production of which—especially in natural pastures—is in direct correlation with growing conditions as a function of climate and soil conditions. Ensuring large volumes of feed presupposes obtaining, harvesting, storing and administrating large volumes of nutrients. The transport of these feeds over large distances would have unfavorable economic implications for animal production. Given this, it is clear that the raising of species and breeds of grazing animals should be in areas where feed is produced, so that their biological needs are in line with the economic conditions of the region. Completely different is the situation with pigs and poultry, species which, because of their biological nature, are primarily consumers of concentrated feed and, even if the production of this feed is not possible in all areas of the country, the cost of transporting it has much less of an impact on the overall cost of animal production. As a result, the matter of territorial distribution of these animal species is not restricted by climate and soil conditions. This is especially true since for much of the year, these animals are raised inside.

Improving the Races

Improving animal breeds of all species begins with a detailed knowledge of the qualities of the existing animals, both from aspects of their biological potential as well as their ability to reproduce and transmit to their descendants the genetic level that has been achieved. Toward this end, the Republic Center for the Breeding and Selection of Animals (C.R.R.S.A.) is undertaking a program to verify the numbers of animals and then at the subordinate territorial units, it will work to establish the quality of the stock. For example, in the case of cattle, the production of milk based on normal lactation is carefully noted in the production units that are under inspection in all production sectors. Annually very detailed records are kept on over 350,000 cattle under all varieties of ownership. At the C.R.R.S.A. computer center, the result of these checks are centralized and rated by breed of cow, by county and by form of ownership. Similarly, studies were made of the reproductive capacity of all calving-age females to search for possible anomalies—temporary or permanent infertility, infections related to sanitary conditions etc. These issues are studied for other species as well, in different ways depending how each species produces.

Given the current progress made in this area, a new program for improving species has been developed under C.R.R.S.A. coordination. A cadre of specialists

from production and research institutes, from the universities, and from the concerned departments in the General Directorate for Veterinary Services and the State Agricultural Department of the Ministry of Agriculture are participating in this program.

In light of domestic and foreign demand, when planning the growth and marketing of cattle we must keep in mind the ever-increasing demand for beef both domestically and abroad and the favorable natural and economic conditions in our country for beef production. Milk production must remain the principal objective in cattle raising to meet the demands for fresh milk on the part of the general population and the milk processing industries. Thus, it is clear that the efforts made to improve the breeds should aim at a mix of cattle breeds that is most economical for achieving large production of both milk and beef.

Grouping these two principal attributes—milk and beef—into a single type, into the same individual, classed by weight as a function of breed, implies a selection process aimed, in general, at a cow with average to above average development, with good udder characteristics, well-suited for mechanical milking and an intensive growing program, with a high genetic potential and good milk production, and with particularly high fertility levels and resistance to disease. Along with these characteristics, the "ideal breed" must have young which grow rapidly; there must be good muscle development, a highly marketable carcass and a reduced consumption of feed per increase in unit of weight.

In setting goals for sheep production we seek a similar balance for the production of wool and meat as these products are the principal sources of income in this area of animal husbandry (the demand for lamb is number one in the world for meat). Provisions of the stock improvement program fall under the objective to use the genetic process to raise the productive potential of our sheep herds at our production units, and ensure a constant supply of required resources (feed and shelter). We plan an annual 1-2 percent increase in production as a result of the selections made. We can add to the annual genetic progress made through selective breeding, a productive potential of 5-20 percent over pure breeds as a result of heterosis obtained by consecutive crossbreeding of lines or breeds.

The general improvement of the herd through an increase of its production potential represents—along with improvements in raising and processing the animals—the best way to increase production and economic efficiency for all species of animals.

Basic Principles of Methodology

Given the soil and climate conditions and the socioeconomic situation in our country, the level of improvement attained for different species and breeds, planned directives and objectives and the system for improvement are

all based on structuring the animal herds on the principle of a pyramid of improvement—prime livestock farms, candidate farms for this type of farm, and general livestock production farms.

For cattle, maximum genetic progress is pursued and obtained by using selective pressure on the male line. This concentrates the selection process on the prime stock of the current population in order to achieve directed production of generations of bulls necessary for artificial insemination. To enhance the process of selection and shorten the generation interval between mother and offspring, the Institute for the Research and Production of Cattle Raising has begun applying the technique of embryo transplant from high performance cows. In addition we plan primary emphasis be given to a system of improving pure breed stocks to multiply and improve the active population of breeds (the stock included in the official register of production and artificial insemination). In the prime livestock farms, we recommend enlarging the herd through reproductive isolation and hence using the breeding of close relatives (moderate consanguinity) to consolidate valued traits. This does not preclude the possibilities for the migration of valued genes through insemination by using frozen semen from the best bulls in the country or abroad. To improve the breeds and local populations with lower productivity levels (in Pintzgau, Sura de stepa etc.) we envision maintaining their desired traits and raising pure breeds in their traditional zones, as specially noted on the zone map.

For sheep and swine we envision, along with the principle of the pyramidal stratification for improvement and raising of pure breeds that have been subjected to selection, the wide scale use of crossbreeding in production farms to exploit the numbers of vigorous hybrids and crossbreeds.

The vertical system of breed improvement used in our country stresses the planned production and systematic delivery of breeding stock obtained from the farms on the first two levels of the pyramid. This sets up a veritable genetic flow, the genes present in the prime stock farms progressively replacing those at the production farms. To achieve the program established for improving the herds through 1990 we must incorporate in the official register, according to origin and productivity, over 800,000 head of cattle and 1.4 million head of sheep, ensuring in this way a material base large enough for the production and selection of animals. Even if it is generally appreciated that for cattle, artificial insemination is an efficient and rapid way to transmit desirable genetic traits, for sheep we are much less advanced. We must intensify our efforts in this area. For swine such activity is at the very beginning stages. Here we must establish a specialized network for artificial insemination. To make use of the entire genetic potential that has been realized through breed improvement, both in the area of production and reproduction, we must set up as specialized units, plants for combined nutrient and

feed production which can ensure all feed requirements—especially for swine and fowl—according to specific formulas for the herds at the prime stock and experimental farms.

Breeds of Animals With Potential for Development

Taking into consideration the current state of breed improvement, we intend to emphasize breeds with verified productive potential.

The Romanian Spotted Cow, the principal breed of cattle in our country by virtue of its numbers and its good traits in both areas of production—especially for meat, must become our principal beef supplier. We expect that over the long term, emphasis will be placed on developing its meat production and it will be bred as a very heavy cow, 500-550 kg (the "large carcass" type). However, its general aptitude for mixed production will be maintained. Regarding milk production, the spotted cow adapts itself both to semi-intensive exploitation in a close quarters system as well as intensive exploitation, in an open barn arrangement. Given the quality of this breed, activity to improve it must be directed toward:

- developing it as a meat-milk type with qualities for meat production being emphasized;
- developing a type that weighs about 550 kg live as an adult, with good overall dimensions;
- a special effort to improve the structure of its udders and of its adaptability to mechanical milking;
- the continued improvement of its genetic potential for milk production, improvement of return per unit of feed, a marked increase in milk production from the first lactation (to about 74-76 percent of maximum production potential) and a reduction in age for the first offspring to 28-30 months;
- improvement of the live animal's commercial quality for meat production, increasing the fattening capacity, reducing the percentage of bone in the carcass and the quantity of feed per unit of growth.

The brown cow has been bred for milk production in a semi-intensive environment, on farms and in households in the sub-Carpathian zone and at higher altitudes, and also for intensive farming systems with large stables. This breed must continue to be selected for milk-meat production; its qualities for milk production are easily equal to that of its meat production. For improving this breed we must aim at the following:

- enlarging the animal—here the adult body weight should approach 580 kg, by increasing its size (length, height, girth) with better muscle development;
- increasing its genetic potential for milk production and increasing the fat and protein content of the milk;

—improving udder adaptability to milking machines—size, functional symmetry and speed of milking;

—increasing premature milk and meat production;

—reducing feed consumption per liter of milk and unit of weight increase.

The black spotted cow has the potential to become the principal milk supplier in the country. It adapts itself to intensive exploitation by farms with open stables which are especially designed for milk production, on the plains and at low altitudes with fertile terrain that can be irrigated. The animals of this breed have mixed attributes with high potential for milk production and yet being valuable for meat production. Selective breeding will aim at consolidating the mix of milk-meat attributes with the emphasis on milk production, an adult weight of 600 kg with a massive body and very good length and width, increased tolerance of environment and resistance to illnesses, adaptability to exploitation in industrial areas, and continued improvement in meat production.

For sheep, we anticipate that over the long term the herd will be mixed breeds and specialized populations.

Among the mixed breeds there will be those with fine wool and meat (the present Merinos breeds and the Polwarth breed) for which the selection criteria are the amount of clean wool and rate of growth of young lambs, having the defined quality of a fine fiber—about 23 microns. For those of semi-fine wool and meat (Corriedale, Romney-Marsh, Coopworth) the criteria are quantity of wool and rate of growth, the qualitative determinant being the fineness of the fiber—about 30 microns. For sheep of semi-fine wool and milk production (The Tsigale) the genetic progress envisioned refers to the quantity of clean wool and the annual production of milk, with the quality of the wool defined to be about 32-33 microns. For coarse wool and milk production ((Tsurgana) improvements are sought in clean wool and milk production, with two types of fibers: coarse, with a diameter of 50 microns, and fine, with a diameter of 24-26 microns.

Specialized sheep for production of superior quality hides are also used for industrial crossbreeding with coarse wool sheep, in which case the selection process is aimed at increasing the area of hides, the quality and uniformity of ringlets, and the diversity of colors.

Given on the one hand, the structure and the make up of the flocks by breed and trends in improvement and exploitation, and on the other hand, the biological demands and soil and climate conditions of different geographical areas, we have established the evolution of the structure of sheep breeds and their placement in various parts of the country.

What has been noted above graphically illustrates that at the basis of a large and stable variety in animal husbandry are the level, quality and structure of the animal herds in concert with the practice of modern

and efficient technology. These constitute the premises for fulfilling the tasks given animal husbandry by the party and state leadership for the present and future 5-year plan.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTS may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTS and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTS and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTS or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTS and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTS and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

22 MAY 89
